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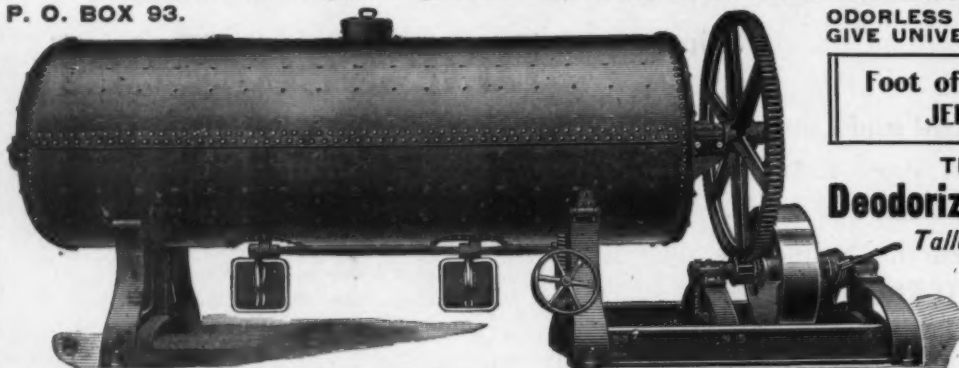
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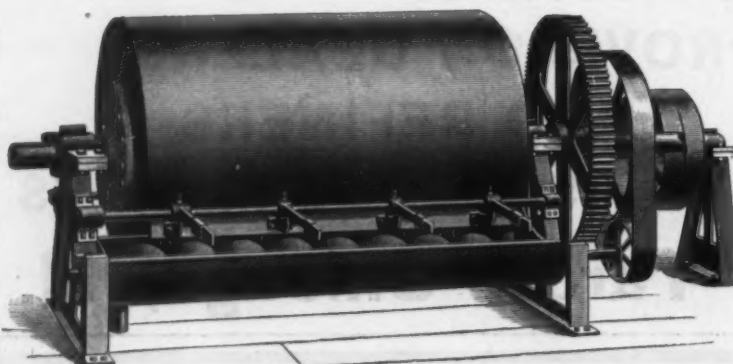
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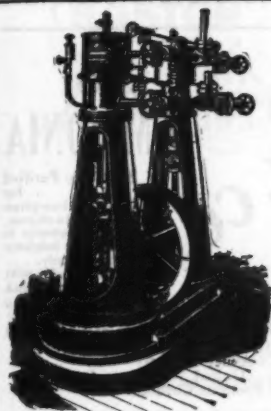
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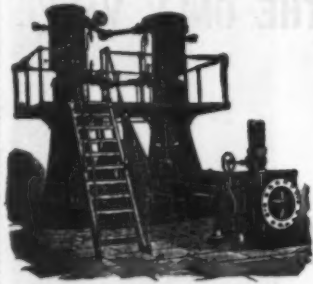
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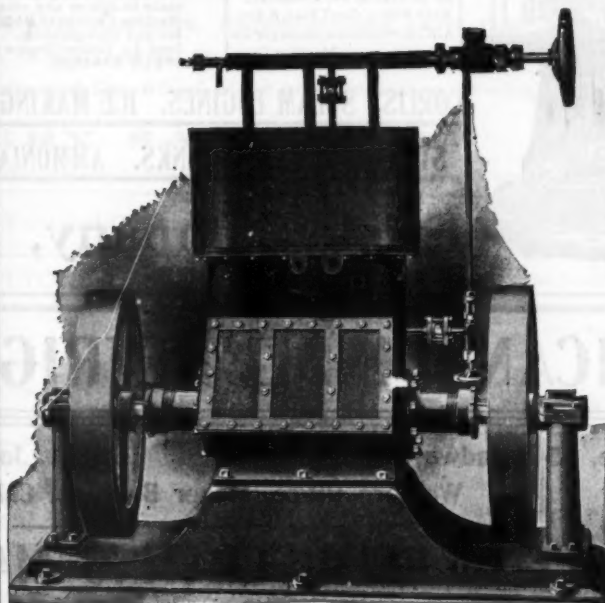
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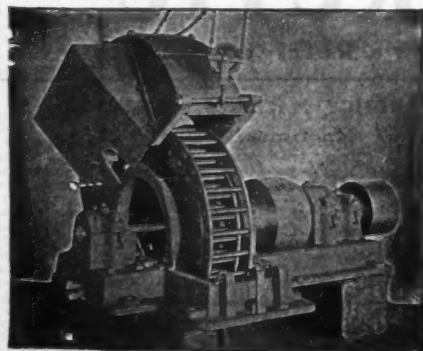
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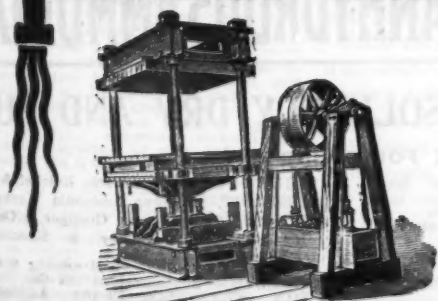
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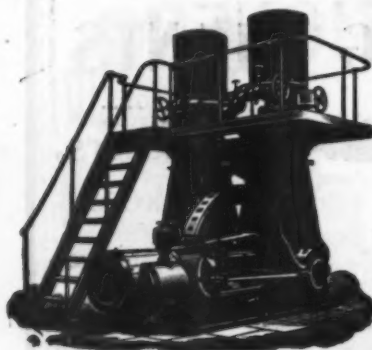
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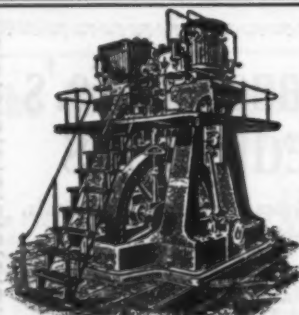
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## COTTON OIL MILL VIVISECTION.

There is a "logic of events" to all business enterprise. Each industry proceeds on its destined course by this inexorable trade reason-  
ing which indicates its tendencies. The cotton-  
seed industry is no exception. Sufficient has  
now been developed, and is now known to  
give a hint of which way the thing is travel-  
ing.

The main product and the by-products of  
the cotton oil mill are pretty well discovered  
and known.

The questions of gathering the seed and of  
disposing of the by-products to the greatest  
advantage are yet unsolved. In these are in-  
volved the matter of the most economical  
treatment of the seed.

The cottonseed oil mills are now vivisection-  
ing along this line. We believe that the trend is  
towards the following inevitable position.  
Each oil mill will either become a great feeder  
of live stock, having its beef and dairy herds  
at hand, and also its family of contiguous  
farm district crushers to feed it, or the farm-  
er, having been thoroughly awakened to the  
dairy and beef feeding values of his seed, will  
co-operate upon traveling seed crushers as he  
does in ginning and have an oil mill at each  
public gin.

In this economical commercial age it seems  
to us that the cotton oil mill cannot much  
longer ignore the importance of mill stock  
feeding, the proper utilization of its fertilizer  
product and the placing of cheap crude oil  
crushers in the farming districts contiguous  
to its main plant.

The above plan has, for many years, been  
in vogue among sugar plants in the Bunde-  
berg and Townsville cane districts of Queens-  
land, Australia. From some of the "farmers'  
crushers" the juice was piped to the central  
or purchasing mill. In other cases the juice  
was simply taken and hauled there by wagon.

Under the present system of operating there  
is too much unprofitable handling and hauling.  
Under it both the mill and the farmer get the  
minimum of real value. By the central mill  
and district feeder-crushers' plan both the  
farmer—who produces the seed and should be  
the chief consumer in feed and fertilizers—  
and the mill would get the maximum benefit  
from the seed and its product.

It is claimed that the excrement of cattle  
fed on cottonseed cake or meal is worth near-

ly \$20 per ton as fertilizer. The feeder thus  
builds his beef and secures his manure with  
practically one expense and a minimum of  
cost at that.

When the Southern cotton oil mills get this  
idea of expressing oil for human food and the  
cake for cattle feed and turning this latter  
into beef and farm guano about them the new  
era of the South will have set in then for a  
fact. That section will become the feeding  
ground for the beef herds grown on the natu-  
ral grass of the prairies. The meal, having  
passed through the animal for nourishment,  
returns to the soil at 85 per cent. of its full  
original enriching value, thus building up the  
lands and the beef herds at the same time.  
This seems to be the ultimate destiny of the  
cotton oil mill.

## A WOOL VIEW.

The conditions in the wool trade are the re-  
verse of a year ago. The causes assigned by  
a large Western wool warehouse for this state  
of affairs are "reckless speculation, war dis-  
turbances and tight money markets" in  
Europe. The level reached last January, in  
the downward movement at the London wool  
sales, was the lowest for years.

We take the view, however, that the textile  
warehouses are crowded with unsold woollens  
left there because the consumptive market is  
being supplied largely with shoddy, improperly  
felted and mixed woolen fabrics. The wool  
growers are thus receiving the return blow of  
the boomerang which they sent out on a price-  
kiting expedition in 1899. The other end of  
the line is choked with goods. There is, there-  
fore, no great demand for wools. The con-  
sumer has had the price of living lifted all  
around. His food has cost him more, his win-  
ter clothing went up on him, and he was  
raised at every point but the salary point.  
That remained stationary, and he was, there-  
fore, forced to look a bit more baggy at the  
knees and shabby about his person in an ef-  
fort to live cheaper and more economical. The  
reaction in trade has been to stagnate it.  
Warehouses are, in a sense, short of stored  
stock. The conditions point to a favorable  
future market for this year's clip. Lambing  
in the Antipodes and South America has been  
short, and the flocks have not been in the  
best state. There will not be an overproduc-  
tion, and, as there is no excess of wool now in  
the warehouses, the fleece should look up and  
go up when the active buying is well under  
way.

## THE CORN BINS AND GRANARIES.

If the estimate of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture may be accepted as a correct guide to the actual state of last year's grain crop we are faced with the fact that farmers still have on hand practically no more corn, wheat and oats than they had of the crop of 1899, and, on the whole, much less than they did on March 1, 1899, of the grain crop of 1898. It was generally surmised that the Western farmers at least were storing their grain to meet the exigencies forced by weather on live stock conditions.

It may be stated, however, that the generally favorable winter conditions for live stock released much grain from the feed bin for market without any damage to stock. This, taken in connection with the fact that Western farmers have held over a surplus of 2,500,000 bushels of corn, and nearly 4,000,000 bushels of oats, leaves the feeding situation improved over that of last year.

One gratifying aspect of the stock and feed situation is to be noted. While the farmers have sold both their live stock and grain freely they have marketed both at good prices and now have in their pockets the money for this fine business sense. The Western range and farm are both in a healthy state and on solid ground.

## A GRAZING LAW UNTO THEMSELVES.

Why anyone should use public property for his own benefit without paying for that use is not patent. Yet the sheep men in the Northwest claim this right to so use and seem to feel that no one should dispute that claim. The cattlemen claim the same for use of the public domain for grazing purposes under present conditions. These two free-use tenants of the public domain are carrying their right of eminent domain to the muzzle of the rifle. This belligerency has gone so far that thirty-six cattle men in Northern Wyoming have posted the following proclamation to the sheep rangers of that section:

"We hereby most respectfully, yet unhesitatingly and determinedly, ask all owners of sheep and masters of same to keep off the territory we rightfully consider our home range."

This proclamation shows two things. It shows that some sort of title is necessary for grazing purposes in open range country. It also shows that the present conditions in that section are developing more and more a state of range feud.

This persistent and implacable disagreement between the sheepmen and the cattlemen will have to be settled sooner or later by the proprietor of the range areas. Uncle Sam will have to keep these livestock men and their stock apart. The cheap ranges will ultimately be no good to anyone.

The Australian pastoralists have long since demonstrated the fact that sheep and cattle do not prosper best when herded and grazed together. More and more the bickerings of our Western grazers will shove this question up to Uncle Sam for settlement. It will then

be settled under some pliant and equitable leasing system. Our western lands are a national asset and should be well preserved for range purposes.

## AN OVER-HONEST FERTILIZER.

It is so very rare that the purchaser gets "more for his money than the law allows" that it is worthy of comment and congratulation when you "get your money's worth" and more in a commercial transaction.

A straight and an honorable house lives right up to the standard which it sets for its manufactured product. No one expects the grade to be exceeded for the price. One is sufficiently pleased if the standard is reached.

Messrs. Armour & Co. have set the good example of exceeding their professed standard. Especially is this so as to their fertilizers. The purchaser buys and pays for a fertilizer of the following standard or strength, or value over guaranteed analysis:

All Soluble .....	\$5.04
Bean and Farm .....	4.57
Bone, Blood and Potash .....	2.49
Bone Meal .....	2.83
Root Crop .....	7.40
Grain Grower .....	3.18
High Grade Potato .....	1.62
York State .....	9.19

Total overrun on above 8 brands. . . \$36.32

The purchaser actually gets an average of \$4.54 in value of over-run of strength per ton on each of the above eight brands of fertilizers. The Geneva Bulletin No. 177, November, 1900, tells us this after an official analysis.

We are pleased to comment upon such commercial honesty and to at all times commend it.

## THE FATE OF THE MIDDLE-MAN.

The margin of profit is the desideratum of the business concern in its relation to the stockholder. Making the price right is the great problem of the same concern in its efforts to reach the consumer and to thus do business. In balancing between these two important considerations, both of which are absolutely necessary to the healthy existence of any trade house, the middleman is found to be more and more the boulder in the road of successful competition. In making the price as close as possible the margin of profit has got so narrow that the middleman is being more and more figured out of the way in the effort to reach the consumer. The tendency is more and more to go direct to the consumer from the factory. This advantage will be only temporary to the manufacturer inasmuch as the force which caused him to eliminate the middleman will still press him on until he will stand on the narrow ledge which close competition now has him, unless he can control the market and thus dictate prices. That is hardly probable. The agent or independent distributor has by his own tact and sagacity added his strength and experience to that of his principal and thus did business for both. More and more the consumers' cart is, figuratively speaking, backing up against the door of the factory. This change is being

forced by narrow margins of profit framed to meet the cry of the age for cheaper goods. The factory is almost as helplessly drawn into this vortex as is the commission merchant who finds it an inexorable crucible which is annihilating him.

The general public is reaping the reward of this scramble for its patronage. The unfortunates in its wake are the middlemen who perforce must go under as the margin of profit which is left to the factory is not big enough to divide.

## THE SIN OF JEALOUSY.

Jealousy is the sin of a small soul and it gives the soul in which it lives more trouble and unhappiness than it does anyone else.

The tradesman who feels this pest in his business mind is hurt more than is the party who is the object of this fancied concern. The man who becomes jealous of another for any cause at once admits his own inferiority; he admits that another is capable of winning over him. If you have superior worth, superior genius and superior tact no inferior person can win over you, unless you are prepared to admit that merit is not the winning card in the game of life.

There are so many business people, and managers are among them, who have their brains constantly on fire with a burning jealousy of their rivals in business. While this brain-heat is going on the judgment of the envious man is burned up and his head is a genial heart for everyone outside of the box man is always thinking about his rival and not of his own business. The latter suffers as a matter of course.

A cool clear head for business, a warm genial heart for everyone outside of the box and a pleasant smile will carry a business further on the road to prosperity than all of the unholy fire of jealousy which can be uncovered in one soul.

## THE TEXAS SEED CRUSHERS.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association it was decided to fix June 5, 6 and 7 as the days on which this year's convention of the Association would sit. The annual convention will be held this year in Dallas, Texas.

This date is a very appropriate one. The Interstate's convention at New Orleans will have been held and the benefits of the deliberations there can be taken over to Dallas, as many of the prominent members of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association are also members of the big Texas Association. The mills will all have been shut down for repairs and a general clean-up and early June is a delightful month for seeing Texas. The cotton crop will then be in full bloom and growth and many things will suggest themselves to the mill men, including an ocular vision of the cotton fields and a conjuring of the prospects and fall prices for the cottonseed of the present crop.

Col. Robert Gibson, the able and tireless secretary of this association is working out the details of a great convention. It will be largely attended as this last year has furnished a batch of important questions to be talked over.



## PURE FOOD LAWS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AFFECTING AMERICAN EXPORTS.

By W. D. BIGELOW, SECOND ASSISTANT CHEMIST.

(Prepared under the direction of H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States  
Department of Agriculture.)

### VII.

#### SWITZERLAND.

##### General Provisions.

Beer must be made exclusively of cereals, either fresh or malted, hops, yeast and water, by means of mashing and alcohol fermentation. All beer when sold must be clear and not rendered turbid by yeast, bacteria, acetic fermentation or in any other manner. In the preparation of beer the following are prohibited: Malt and hop substitutes, all coloring matter except that of malt, preservatives such as salicylic acid and boric acid, and saccharin; and the addition of alkalies for the purpose of correcting excessive acidity.

Sulphurous acid must not be present in greater quantities than 0.0014 gram per 100 cc. Beer shall contain more extract than alcohol, and the extract content of the original wort must not be less than 12 per cent. The extract content of the wort is obtained by adding together the extract content of the beer and twice its alcohol content. The degree of fermentation must not be less than 48 per cent. or if less than that amount the reducing substances present, calculated as maltose, must not exceed 3 per cent. The degree of fermentation of the original wort is obtained by the formula  $100(1 - \frac{x}{s})$ , in which  $x$  is the extract of the original wort. The foregoing standards do not apply to the so-called double beers, such as bock beer and salvator beer.

#### ROUMANIA.

##### General Provisions.

It is forbidden to adulterate food by the addition of foreign materials, by removing characteristic ingredients, or by any change of composition or character whereby the product is made less nutritious, less wholesome or cheaper. The sale of unripe or decayed fruits or cereals, or of unwholesome food of any kind is prohibited. The addition of all poisonous substances to food is prohibited, even when such poisonous substance is added in so small an amount as to be ordinarily innocuous. The addition of drugs to food is prohibited, except that materials ordinarily used as foods may be used by druggists for the purpose of preparing medicines in their ordinary forms. The use of injurious coloring materials is prohibited, both as a mixture with foods and in coloring wrappers. The use of poisonous metals, such as lead, zinc, tin containing more than 1 per cent. of lead, and tin or copper containing more than 1 per cent. of antimony is prohibited.

Tinned receptacles must not be coated with an alloy containing more than 1 per cent. of lead or more than 0.01 per cent. of arsenic. Glazed earthenware which is intended as a receptacle for food must not contain lead so combined as to be extracted by vinegar. Water used in the preparation of brandy and other alcoholic beverages must be pure, clear and free from unwholesome ingredients. The use of injurious colors and aromatic essences in the manufacture of brandy is prohibited.

##### Alcoholic Beverages.

The alcohol used in the preparation of alcoholic beverages must contain none of the first or last distillates, must be free from acetic ether, fusel oil and furfural. It must contain at least 95 per cent. of ethyl alcohol and must answer to the following tests: 10

grams when treated with an equal weight of strong sulphuric acid remains colorless; 10 grams when treated with an equal weight of a solution of potassium hydroxide (specific gravity 1.3) must remain colorless; one volume when thoroughly mixed with five volumes of water must not be turbid or opalescent; from 20 to 25 cc. when treated in a porcelain capsule with ten drops of colorless anilin or three drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid must remain colorless. The percentage of fusel oil present must not exceed 0.2 per cent. of the absolute alcohol present; that of acetic ether must not exceed 0.02 per cent.; that of furfural must not exceed 0.01 per cent.

Alcoholic beverages must not contain an excessive amount of aldehydes, furfural, methyl alcohol or fusel oil. The addition of aniline derivatives and alkaloids of nitrobenzene, piperine, capsaicin, cocaine, ethyl nitrite, ethyl nitrate, ethyl ether, methyl ether, amyl ether and the ethers of the various capronic and caprylic acids is prohibited.

Aloes, gamboge, jalap or saccharin must not be added. The use of mineral acids and the compounds of the heavy metals, such as lead, copper and zinc, is forbidden. The use of alum and of refuse animal charcoal which has not been purified is forbidden. Alcoholic beverages may be colored only with the following: Turmeric, alcoholic extract of carrots, safranin, safflower, marigold, cochineal, carmin, orseille, sandal red, Brazil wood, mallow, whortleberries, currants, raspberries, cherries, anchusa roots, indigo carmin, caramel, chlorophyll preparations and litmus. For varying shades mixtures of the above may be employed.

The use of the following colors with alcoholic beverages is prohibited: Aniline colors of all descriptions, colors containing copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, antimony and arsenic.

The addition of alcohol and the use of sulphurous acid for the purpose of regulating the fermentation in the preparation of distilled beverages is prohibited.

Distilled liquors must have the following alcohol content:

Ordinary brandy from 12 to 35 per cent. by volume.

Plum brandy from 20 to 35 per cent. by volume.

Cherry brandy from 15 to 40 per cent. by volume.

Sweetened liqueurs, cremes, rosolio, etc., from 15 to 40 per cent. by volume.

Cognac from 45 to 70 per cent. by volume.

Rum and arak from 45 to 70 per cent. by volume.

##### Wine.

Wine is described as a product of the alcoholic fermentation of grape must, without addition of any description. If the source of the wine is not given it must answer the following description:

The extract content must not be less than 1.4 grams per 100 cc. for white wines and 1.7 grams per 100 cc. for red wines. Sweet wines and southern dessert wines must contain at least 3 grams of extract per 100 cc.

The minimum limit for ash content is one-tenth that of the extract, viz., 0.14 gram per 100 cc. in white wines and 0.17 gram per 100 cc. in red wines, while the ash content of

southern sweet wines must not be less than 0.3 gram per 100 cc.

The percentage of alcohol must be between 6.5 and 15 per cent. by volume. Southern sweet wines must contain from 8 to 20 per cent. of alcohol by volume and sparkling wines from 8 to 15 per cent. by volume.

The glycerin content must be at least 7 parts by weight for 100 parts of alcohol. Sweet wines must contain sugar in the proportion of 30 per cent. for an alcohol content of 15 per cent.

The content of fixed acids must be at least 0.45 gram per 100 cc. and the tartaric acid content must not exceed 0.005 gram per 100 the fixed acids present. The sodium-chloride content must not exceed 0.005 gram per 100 cc. and the sulphuric acid, calculated as potassium sulphate, must not exceed 0.2 gram per 100 cc.

Sparkling wines must not contain more than 0.05 gram potassium sulphate per 100 cc. Wines must not contain more than 0.0008 gram of free sulphurous acid or less than 0.0035 gram of phosphoric acid ( $P_2O_5$ ) per 100 cc.

New wines whose fermentation is not completed must contain at least 1.55 gram extract per 100 cc. exclusive of sugar. Wines which do not come within the standard given above or which contain more than 0.2 gram of acetic acid per 100 cc. must not be sold as beverages. The sale of wine prepared from dried raisins and the addition to wine of any substance other than the product of the fresh grapes, except in the manufacture of medicinal preparations, is forbidden.

Wines made by the alcoholic fermentation of dry raisins, of mixtures of raisins with grapes, or of saccharine solutions of any sort other than pure musts, and those treated as follows are held to be adulterated:

The mixing with wines of organic or inorganic acids, or aromatic essences; the addition of glycerin, salicylic acid, boric acid, barium sulphate, strontium, aluminum and magnesium compounds, and of such substances as gum, dextrin and resin, for the purpose of increasing the extract content.

The addition of the following substances to wine is especially prohibited:

Compounds of aluminum, magnesium, strontium, barium; the sulphites and sulphates of calcium and sodium; free mineral acids, compounds of lead, zinc, tin, copper and arsenic; mineral colors and aniline colors of all descriptions; glucose, molasses or crude sugar; crude alcohol, glycerin, boric acid and salicylic acid and their compounds, artificial essences and saccharin; pokeweed berries and juice of the same.

The following methods of treatment are permitted:

The blending of pure wines; neutralization of excessive acidity with calcium carbonate; filtration through pure vegetable charcoal; the use of clarifying agents, such as gelatin, albumin, isinglass and kaolin; the sulphuring of empty casks by means of pure arsenic-free sulphur; the addition of pure refined spirits to sweet wine in such quantities that the limits given above shall be retained; the addition to sweet wine of refined sugar or glucose in such quantities that the limits given above shall be retained; the washing of casks with refined alcohol before they are filled, provided that the volume of the alcohol so employed does not exceed one-half per cent. the volume of the wine manufactured; the addition of pure carbon dioxide in the preparation of carbonated wines; the plastering of red wines, provided that the product does not contain more than 0.2 gram potassium sulphate per 100 cc.; the addition of must and the pasteurizing of wines.

The manipulations mentioned above, however, must not be carried to such an extent that the composition of the wine will be rendered different from the required standards. All manipulations which change the character of the wine and serve to adulterate it are forbidden.

(To be Continued.)



## A FLOATING EXPOSITION.

By HON. O. P. AUSTIN,

Chief of Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department.

(In the Geographic Magazine.)

The following sensible suggestion has been made by the Hon. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department, in the February "Geographic Magazine." The suggestion is a novel one, it is feasible and it is based upon good sense. In our navy we have a floating exhibition of the arts of war. A floating fleet of industry to illustrate our arts of peace and enterprise might prove as valuable from a development standpoint as does the navy from the commerce-protection point of view. We commend the idea to the Department of Agriculture and to the people for acceptance. Mr. Austin says:

A floating exposition, carrying samples of our merchandise around the world, and putting our merchants in touch with those of all nations, seems to me a fitting American enterprise for the beginning of the new century. The nineteenth century has made the United States the greatest exporting nation of the world; why not begin the twentieth by showing to all the world what we have to sell and how to sell it?

Exhibitions of the products of industry have proved beneficial to trade wherever undertaken, whether the ancient "fair" or the more modern "exposition." The traveling salesman with his sample cases has become a necessity of modern mercantile success; "commercial museums" exhibit to the dealers of one country the class of goods required in other lands, and the great European nations now send out "commercial missions" to inquire into and report upon the trade opportunities in distant countries.

But each of these methods has its limit of influence. The fair or exposition is dependent for its success upon the number of people it can attract to its doors, the traveling salesman represents but a single establishment or industry, the commercial museum conveys its information only to the seller and not to the buyer, and the commercial mission gathers information regarding the wants of distant people, but is unable to offer them samples of the goods which its own people have to meet those wants.

Why not combine the valuable features of these various aids to commerce in a single great enterprise—a "floating exposition," which shall carry samples of our merchandise to the very doors of the people whose trade we would foster, and, by bringing the buyer and seller into personal contact, establish such mutual understanding of wants and conditions as to facilitate the interchange for which each is desirous?

The imports of Asia, Oceania, Africa and the American countries south of the United States amount to over two billion dollars every year. Nearly all of these importations are of the very class of goods which we want to sell—foodstuffs, textiles, mineral oils, machinery and manufactures of all kinds; yet our sales to these grand divisions in the best year of our commerce, 1900, only amounted to about \$200,000,000, or 10 per cent. of their purchases. The annual imports of Asia and Oceania are over a billion dollars, those of Africa over four hundred millions and those of the countries lying south of the United States about six hundred millions.

Most of the cities through which these two billion dollars' worth of goods are first distributed lie on the seacoast, and could be readily reached by a fleet of vessels loaded with samples of American products and manufac-

tures. It is well known that the lack of practical knowledge as to the local trade requirements, such as methods of packing, kind of goods required, length of credit, etc., is the chief obstacle to the introduction of American goods in these countries, and that until this obstacle shall have been overcome we cannot expect to obtain the share in that trade to which our location and facilities of production and manufacture entitle us.

If a floating exposition were systematically organized, loading one vessel with exhibits of foodstuffs, another with textiles, another with agricultural implements and vehicles, another with manufactures of iron and steel, another with household requirements, and another with "Yankee notions," and sent from port to port and continent to continent, it should prove highly advantageous to our commercial relations with all of the countries visited.

Every manufacturer or exporter sending an exhibit would naturally send with it a capable representative, who could discuss with the local merchant the qualities of his goods and their fitness or unfitness for local markets.

The coming of an exhibition of this character would attract at each port not only the business men of that city, but those of other commercial centers in the vicinity, and by this process the wholesale merchant of the United States would speak face to face with those of every country visited, and in these discussions would learn in a practical way the obstacles which now prevent a free interchange of commerce and the methods by which they can be overcome.

In addition to this, a corps of experts could gather samples of the goods now being sold in the countries visited, the prices obtained, the length of credit given, the banking and exchange facilities existing and required, and other facts which would prove valuable not only to those directly participating in the enterprise, but to all manufacturers and merchants of the United States, by their exhibition in commercial museums and by published reports.

Present conditions seem to be exceptionally favorable. The producers, manufacturers and merchants of the United States are greatly interested in the extension of markets for American goods, and the Bureau of Statistics is daily besieged with inquiries for information bearing upon this subject. The past three years have been exceptionally successful, and yet have shown the necessity of finding an increased outlet for the surplus which the American manufacturers show themselves capable of producing, and it seems not unreasonable to believe that they would look upon a reasonable expenditure for the extension of trade as money well invested. A great world's fair has just been held at Paris, at which many Americans made exhibits, some parts of which would be suited to a floating exposition such as has been suggested. A great exposition, especially intended to apply to the people of Central and South America, is to be held at Buffalo this year, and its exhibits would in many cases prove a basis for an undertaking of this kind, while another exposition, especially relating to the West Indian trade, is to be held at Charleston. Thus, in the disposition to extend our commerce, in a prosperity which warrants new business ventures, and even in the partial preparation of exhibits, the circumstances appear to be especially favorable.

## EXPORTS FOR MARCH.

The exports of provisions for March, as announced by the Treasury Department, follow:

**Cattle.**—March, 1900, 25,161 head, value \$2,222,513; 1901, 32,575 head, value \$2,959,773. For nine months of 1900, 245,676 head, value \$20,952,081; 1901, 293,517 head, value \$26,563,505.

**Hogs.**—March, 1900, 2,400 head, value \$22,547; 1901, 1,774 head, value \$18,843. For nine months of 1900, 19,334 head, value \$136,709; 1901, 12,327 head, value \$131,591.

**Canned Beef.**—March, 1900, 3,460,550 lbs., value \$340,392; 1901, 6,904,058 lbs., value \$676,839. For nine months of 1900, \$4,981,102 lbs., value \$4,406,078; 1901, 43,113,043 lbs., value \$4,295,094.

**Fresh Beef.**—March, 1900, 25,181,592 lbs., value \$2,177,418; 1901, 30,954,472 lbs., value \$2,722,444. For nine months of 1900, 247,970,925 lbs., value \$21,611,342; 1901, 249,701,172 lbs., value \$22,586,355.

**Salted Beef.**—March, 1900, 4,180,766 lbs., value \$244,271; 1901, 4,611,098 lbs., value \$249,619. For nine months of 1900, 35,242,041 lbs., value \$2,028,152; 1901, 41,858,097 lbs., value \$2,390,396.

**Tallow.**—March, 1900, 8,400,567 lbs., value \$449,621; 1901, 5,914,402 lbs., value \$298,670. For nine months of 1900, 62,964,164 lbs., value \$3,070,602; 1901, 65,061,517 lbs., value \$3,235,622.

**Bacon.**—March, 1900, 41,873,803 lbs., value \$3,244,083; 1901, 41,048,697 lbs., value \$3,349,321. For nine months of 1900, 394,375,866 lbs., value \$29,743,535; 1901, 357,989,932 lbs., value \$28,862,841.

**Hams.**—March, 1900, 12,118,734 lbs., value \$1,271,266; 1901, 19,625,046 lbs., value \$2,042,801. For nine months of 1900, 135,728,126 lbs., value \$13,917,561; 1901, 148,956,255 lbs., value \$15,783,816.

**Pork.**—March, 1900, 14,305,334 lbs., value \$946,116; 1901, 15,931,272 lbs., value \$1,155,694. For nine months of 1900, 109,821,128 lbs., value \$6,991,610; 1901, 123,062,253 lbs., value \$8,619,889.

**Lard.**—March, 1900, 54,525,394 lbs., value \$3,521,592; 1901, 61,170,472 lbs., value \$4,773,172. For nine months of 1900, 495,130,697 lbs., value \$30,590,460; 1901, 451,513,410 lbs., value \$33,455,278.

**Oleo Oil.**—March, 1900, 13,495,147 lbs., value \$961,799; 1901, 12,443,293 lbs., value \$909,538. For nine months of 1900, 100,923,447 lbs., value \$7,320,897; 1901, 113,084,845 lbs., value \$8,189,561.

**Oleomargarine.**—March, 1900, 379,182 lbs., value \$39,176; 1901, 343,832 lbs., value \$33,333. For nine months of 1900, 3,117,550 lbs., value \$302,461; 1901, 3,403,658 lbs., value \$330,530.

**Butter.**—March, 1900, 469,999 lbs., value \$96,799; 1901, 2,184,554 lbs., value \$377,274. For nine months of 1900, 15,623,929 lbs., value \$2,663,186; 1901, 17,450,632 lbs., value \$3,037,975.

**Cheese.**—March, 1900, 1,927,033 lbs., value \$208,038; 1901, 701,192 lbs., value \$69,582. For nine months of 1900, 25,219,869 lbs., value \$2,588,005; 1901, 29,113,055 lbs., value \$2,900,544.

## HAMMOND CLOSES OMAHA PLANT.

The Hammond Packing Co. has decided to close its South Omaha plant and will centralize its facilities at Hammond and St. Joseph. The following notice has been posted at South Omaha:

"The Hammond Packing Company is largely increasing the capacity of its plant at Hammond, Ind., as well as the general offices at that place, for the purpose of centralizing the business at Hammond and St. Joseph, thereby closing the Omaha plant and thereby taking care of the business at two places instead of three, and minimizing the cost of doing the business and having it under control. It is the intention to transfer the clerical force and the heads of departments and foremen to Hammond and St. Joseph."

The Columbia Star Mfg. Co. will move its soap plant to Seattle, Wash.

# NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

BULLETIN No. 26.

Denver, Colo., April 13, 1901.

According to the action of the Fourth Annual Convention of the National Live Stock Association in Salt Lake City, the next annual meeting is to be held in Chicago during the first part of December. As the International Live Stock Exposition is to be held in Chicago at the same time, an unusually large gathering of stockmen from all sections of the country is assured, and as this will probably be the last meeting of this association so far East for some time to come, the occasions will undoubtedly be embraced by those members of the association in the Far East to get in touch with the work being done. It is expected to be the greatest meeting of stockmen ever held in this or any other country.

The business to come before the next convention will be of unusual importance. The live stock men and others interested will be compelled to continue their fight on the Grout bill, as the dairy trust has declared its intention to reintroduce the bill in the Congress. In addition to this, the association is interested in securing federal inspection for all interstate shipments of live stock in place of repeated State inspections; the inspection of all woolen or alleged woolen goods and their proper classification before placed on the market; an annual classified census of live stock with prompt publication of the figures; the extension of the time in what is known as the twenty-eight-hour law; a second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, whose duties shall be to represent the live stock industry of the nation; an amendment to the Interstate Commerce act, giving the Commission judiciary power; a thorough and competent investigation of the forest reserve dispute by the proper department; federal action upon the destruction of predatory animals; protection of our foreign markets; an investigation by the Agricultural Department of range poisonous plants, which are causing an alarming increase in the death of stock, etc. Bills or reports on these subjects will be drawn at once. The first day of the convention will be devoted solely to legislative matters, when these bills will be discussed, amended and adopted, so they may be presented to Congress early in the session. Should any stockman have suggestions to make or bills to offer the secretary of the association will be pleased to receive them at once.

Thanks to the liberal subscription made by stockmen at the Salt Lake meeting towards defraying the expenses of the Legislative Committee, the association is now able to retain first-class counsel in Washington at all times for the purpose of guarding the interests of the members of this association. It was through the efforts of the National Association, directed in a perfectly legitimate and honorable manner, that the Senate of the United States was induced to set aside the dangerous and obnoxious Grout bill, probably the worst class legislation ever proposed to Congress and seriously entertained. The association's attorney, in making his report on this matter, says:

"This defeat of the Grout bill was due to our parliamentary advantage. If the bill had ever reached a vote it would have passed by a decisive majority. I watched the proceedings carefully and continuously to the end of the session. The defeat was brought about through the influence mainly of the cattle organizations and the cottonseed oil manufacturers. The manufacturers of oleomargarine furnished good material in the testimony and prolonged the investigation by the Senate committee; but the Senators who accomplished defeat were generally influenced by the cattle and cottonseed oil interests. We

must look to those interests largely in the future to prevent such legislation.

"I propose to enter into correspondence with those branches of the industry which are interested at once, with a view to securing their co-operation in the future in opposing anti-oleomargarine legislation, both in the States and in Congress."

The work is not to stop there. There are many important amendments to the federal laws needed in the interest of the live stock industry, and the Legislative Committee will get to work at once preparing bills. In the meanwhile association counsel is kept almost constantly busy looking after matters pertaining to the industry in the different governmental departments at Washington.

In order that this work may not be delayed, the officers of the association respectfully request that the unpaid subscriptions made to this fund be sent in at the earliest possible date.

Ever since the organization of this association there has been more or less comment over the fact that the constitution provided for the same representation for sheep as for cattle, regardless of the great disparity in value. Notwithstanding the fact that the sheepmen were allowed one delegate for each 10,000 head of sheep, while the cattlemen were allowed only an equal representation, these two branches of the great industry have thus far labored together in the greatest harmony, giving and taking in their efforts to work the greatest good for the greatest number. As there has lately been an effort on the outside to create dissatisfaction and dissension, the wool growers of Idaho, Wyoming and Utah, in order to remove any possible obstacle to the advancement of this great organization, have voluntarily proposed a change in the constitution, and at the Chicago meeting in December the following amendment will be proposed by the sheepmen:

"That Article IV, Section 1, of the constitution, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Each State and Territorial range association of cattle and horses or swine breeders' association shall be entitled to one delegate for each 5,000 head of stock represented by such organization. Each State or Territorial association of sheep breeders shall be entitled to one delegate for each 10,000 head of stock represented by such association."

Ever since the formation of the National Live Stock Association, the secretary has been besieged every year by individuals desiring to connect themselves with the organization. The original constitution made no provision for individual membership, but at the last convention, in Salt Lake City, the following amendment was made to the constitution:

## "ARTICLE X.

"Any bona fide stockman who is engaged in breeding, handling or trading in live stock in the United States may become a member of this organization upon the payment of \$10 and an annual due of \$10; such member to be known as an associate member of the National Live Stock Association, to be entitled to a seat in all conventions, and to one vote upon all propositions which may come before such conventions, except questions affecting the constitution and by-laws of this association. In all counties where there is no regular live stock organization the County Commissioners of such county may, upon application, appoint to any convention of this association one delegate. Such delegate shall be required to pay an annual fee of \$5."

Under this provision a number of prominent stockmen have already applied for member-

ship, and it is expected that by the time the next convention is held the auxiliary membership roll will contain the names of the leading stockmen of the United States.

As the work of the association has grown to such enormous proportions during the last three years, necessitating frequent consultations of the officers and Board of Control, it was decided to open general headquarters in a more central location. Heretofore the general offices of the association have been maintained in the Exchange Building at the Union Stock Yards, but in March a suite of offices in the Quincy Building, corner of 17th and Curtis streets, in the very business center of the city, were engaged, and will hereafter be occupied by the president and secretary in conjunction with the officers of the Colorado State Cattle and Horse Growers' Association. These offices have been substantially fitted up and will be the headquarters for the industry in this country. Visiting stockmen in Denver are invited to call, and, as the offices are conveniently located, it is expected that this invitation will be generally accepted.

All communications should be addressed to 211 Quincy Building, Denver, Colo.

CHAS. F. MARTIN, Secretary.

## AN EMPIRE KITCHEN.

A car kitchen is a new experiment which is being made by the New York Central on its famous Empire State Express. The speed of this train is so great that it is not deemed practicable to add the weight of a dining car to the train, and the furnishing of meals to the passengers has heretofore been a serious question. It was finally decided to try the experiment of taking a portion of one of the long coaches with which this train is equipped and put in a small kitchen similar to those used in the regular dining cars. Movable tables enable two persons to enjoy a meal without disturbing anyone else in the car. In the kitchen, which is furnished with regular charcoal boilers, the chef can broil steaks, chops or birds for 10 persons at once, so that a large number may be served in a very short space of time.

One of these kitchens has been in use on the Empire State Express for some time, and has proven a great success, the passengers being delighted with the service, as those who are not eating are not inconvenienced, and those desiring a meal are able to get it as hot and as well served as it would be in a hotel. The Empire kitchen may therefore be counted as another of the facilities afforded by the New York Central for the comfort of its patrons. In no other country on the globe is so much care taken to meet every want of the traveler as in the United States, and in no other section of the United States is the traveler better cared for than in the Empire State of New York.—Buffalo Evening News.

## SHIPPING TO DAWSON.

W. Thebo, a pioneer stock man of the Yukon country, is at Seattle for the purpose of making arrangements to ship to Dawson, the first cargo consignment of live beef cattle and sheep of this season. He has purchased over 100 head of fat beef cattle and 300 head of sheep. The outfit, including enough feed to keep the stock three weeks, will go by a steamer leaving April 25.

## MORTON-GREGSON IN LIVERPOOL.

William Chapman Gregson has announced to the trade that he has commenced business as W. C. Gregson & Co., at 42 Harrington street, Liverpool, England. He will act as commission merchant, provision and produce broker. He has been appointed Liverpool representative of the Morton-Gregson Co., of Chicago and Nebraska City, Neb.



## INTERESTING PAN-AMERICAN FACTS.

### Canned Fruit Palace.

A novel feature of the exhibit to be made by the California Fruit Cannery Association at the Pan-American Exposition will be a structure composed almost entirely of canned and jarred fruits in the California section of the Horticultural Building.

A portico supported by columns of canned goods forms the entrance to the building, a facade of red wood making an attractive opening. The rear part will have an entire circular exposure. The framework will be completely covered on the exterior with preserved fruits in tin cans; and the windows will be made of preserved fruits in vacuum jars.

### Great Lighting Features.

People who expect to visit the Pan-American Exposition should remember: First, that the number of lights and the quantity of light will exceed that of any other equal area ever artificially illuminated, and it will be evenly distributed; Second, that unusual spectacular effects will be produced

units as possible and still keeping the points of light proportionate in size to the objects to be decorated with light.

### Michigan and Butter.

Michigan will make a very important exhibit of her diversified business enterprises and natural resources at the Pan-American Exposition. One of the most important features of the exhibit will be Agriculture.

The commissioners propose to erect in the Agriculture Building upon the space, 50x20 feet, which has been assigned to the state, a pavilion of white pine in the colonial style of architecture and beautifully decorated, in which to exhibit grain and wool and those particular products of the soil for which Michigan is especially noted.

The state will have 700 square feet of refrigerator space in the Dairy Division, where butter, cheese and all sorts of products together with statistics of value to those interested in these branches of agriculture will be seen.

### Exposition Music.

The music at the Pan-American Exposition will be of a superior order. Among the famous bands engaged are the following:

74th Regiment Band (35 men), three months—May 1 to July 29.

65th Regiment Band (35 men), three months—May 1 to July 29.

71st Regiment Band (45 men), four weeks—May 6 to June 1.

13th Band of Hamilton (40 men), one week—June 3 to June 8.

Sousa's Band (50 men), four weeks—June 10 to July 6.

Elgin Band (50 men), four weeks—July 8 to August 5.

Scinta's Band (36 men), four weeks—July 29 to August 24.

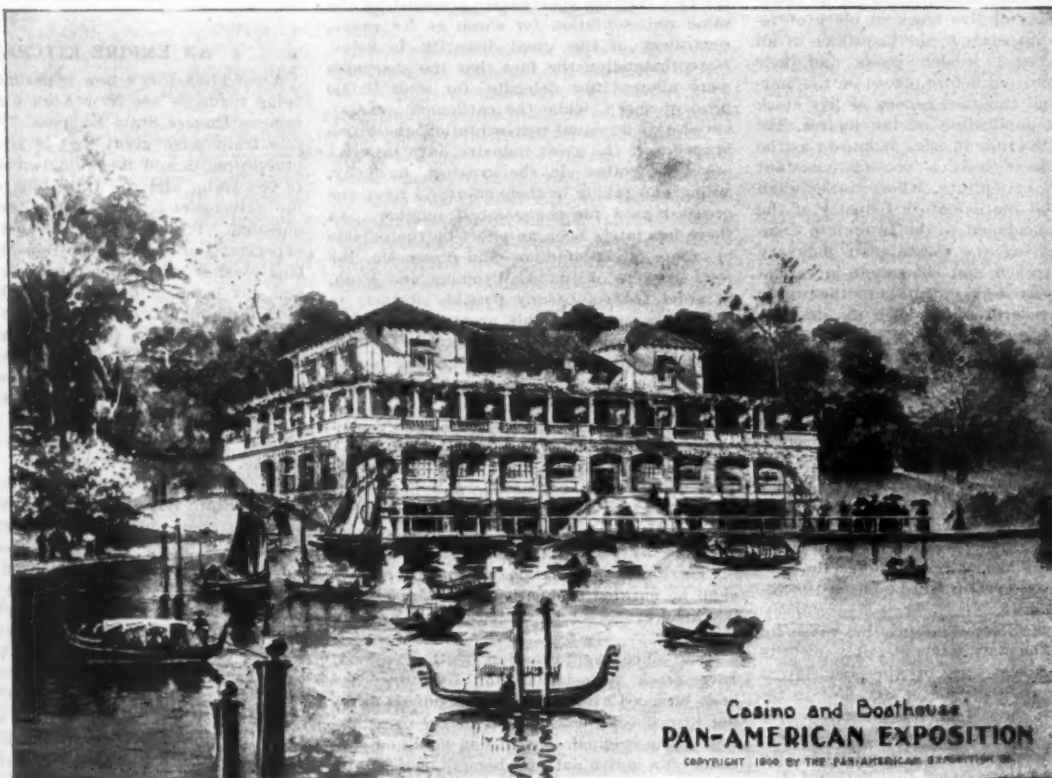
Carlisle Indian Band (40 men), four weeks—July 29 to August 24.

Ithaca Band (35 men), one week—August 5 to August 10.

48th Highlanders (40 men), one week—August 26 to August 31.

Robertson's Band of Albany (40 men), one week—August 26 to August 31.

Salem Cadet Band (45 men), two weeks—Sept. 2 to Sept. 14.



by the many combinations of light and water, and these combinations are to be so graded as to climax in keeping with the decorative lights at the Electric Tower; Third, that the Electric Tower basin will be the stage of the display of a combination of 1,500,000 gallons of water per hour in fountains with the light of 100 large-sized searchlights—a scene which will certainly be impressive.

### Distribution of Light.

When one considers the general plan for the proposed illumination of the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition it is easily seen that the secret of the great success that is to be attained in the illumination is to be found in the evenness of the distribution of light and decorative effect, by dividing the individual lights into as many

### New York's Exhibit.

The New York State Experimental Station will have a splendid exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. In the fruit department there will be 281 varieties of apples, 39 of currants, 105 of gooseberries, 150 of plums and 56 of cherries.

Mr. S. D. Willard, of Geneva, who has in hand the work of collecting the exhibit, says he believes it will be a complete and elaborate one in every particular. There has been allotted for it 3,000 square feet of floor space, and more has been asked for.

The commissioners are arranging to have the exhibit conform to the time of production, beginning with strawberries and continuing on with all the small fruits, until the time of closing the Exposition.

Brooke's Band (46 men), four weeks—Sept. 9 to Oct. 5.

Boston Ladies' Band (30 ladies), two weeks—Sept. 16 to Sept. 28.

19th Regiment Band (45 men), one week—Sept. 16 to Sept. 21.

Phinney's Band (45 men), three weeks—Aug. 26 to Sept. 15.

Victor Herbert's Orchestra (60 men), two weeks—Oct. 7 to Oct. 21.

News Boys Band of Grand Rapids—four days.

### MONTREAL LOSES SHIPMENTS.

It is reported that the big packers will make no more European shipments through Montreal. During the season of navigation about 36,000 quarters of Chicago dressed beef were exported through Montreal, and the steamers that have carried them will now have to look for other cargoes.



## WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

WEDNESDAY—CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

### Packinghouse Notes.

The Anglo-American Provision Company broke ground Tuesday for the erection of a \$300,000 beef-packing plant adjoining their present plant at the stockyards. There will be a group of four buildings, occupying a space 400 feet frontage by 200 feet deep. The slaughterhouse will be seven stories in height and the oilhouse, markets, etc., will vary from two to five stories. The new packinghouse of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, west of Ashland avenue, near Forty-first street, is going up rapidly. Monday the company decided to add a soap works and lard refinery to the original plans, which will mean a still further outlay of \$150,000.

Chicago packers are negotiating for the purchase of a score of salt wells and salt blocks in Michigan. The outlay will be close to \$1,000,000, and if the deal is carried through it will place them in a position to defy the Salt Trust.

For several months Swift, Armour, Morris, Lipton, Libby and the Anglo and German-American provision companies have had difficulty in securing salt for curing their meats. Then, to make matters worse, the National Salt Company absorbed the Union Salt Company a few weeks ago and since then the supply of salt has been so uncertain as to cause the packers uneasiness.

This it is said is one of the principal reasons why the packers wish to purchase salt blocks and wells and be in a position to make their own salt and still have some to sell—enough, in fact, to pay the running expenses of such salt properties as they purchase.

It is reported they have options on the old Birdall & Barker property at South Bay City, Mich. This salt works was formerly known as the Thomas H. McGraw Salt and Lumber Co., and has an actual annual output of 2,000,000 barrels.

Another plant which it is alleged the packers have an option on is the John G. Owens property at Saginaw, Mich. This firm has about the same capacity as Birdall & Barker. The packers who are said to be the leaders in the negotiations are Swift and Company, Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co. and the G. H. Hammond Co.

G. F. Swift, who is supposed to be engineering the deal, was out of the city Monday.

### Board of Trade Notes.

Board of Trade members voted on three proposed amendments to their rules Friday and beat them all. One ballot was on a proposed change in provision brokerage charges. It was beaten by 172 for to 296 against. A proposition to limit the use of private wires by the exporters at the seaboard on the ground free telegraphing was a violation of the commission rule was defeated by 403 against to 164 ballots for. A third proposition to pay to the Board of Trade \$2 monthly for every customer served with quotations over a private wire was beaten by 415 against to 154 ballots for. "Tired of legislation and of changes in rules" was the explanation of the defeat of the measures, all of which were commended by the officers of the exchange. "We want to be left alone" was the declaration a member made. "We've been legislated half to death."

### HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country  
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO. 122 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.  
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,  
Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

**CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled  
Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at  
top prices....**

**Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings,  
Spare Ribs, Hooks, etc.**

Henry J. Seiter, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Exports for last week were light of lard, 8,244,000 lbs., against 13,104,000 lbs. last year, but liberal of bacon, 32,284 boxes, against 25,010 boxes. As to the shipping situation there was still some controversy with the packers generally reporting it good and the brokers and exporters declaring it rather slow.

Settling clerks on the Board of Trade have organized themselves into a union and made trouble Wednesday afternoon for members of the board who did not employ a settling clerk by refusing to check or ring up trades with commission houses or scalpers whose principals do their own settling.

### Land for Can Combine.

Deeds filed for record Monday show the transfer of various pieces of property, valued at about \$540,000, to D. Wiley McCaughey. It is understood that the purchases are in behalf of the tin can trust. Mr. McCaughey is with the Moore Brothers. The property transferred is as follows:

Premises, improvements and fixtures, to the value of \$50,000, from J. L. Board, 2712 Farwell street, 25 by 107; Crowell street, 116 feet north of Archer avenue, 196 by 100; Archer avenue, 74 feet east of Crowell street, south front, 76 by 100; and other property in Crowell street, between Archer avenue and the railroad right of way.

From the Frank Diesel Can Company, valued at \$50,000, the property in Fortieth street, 100 feet west of Stewart avenue, south front, 197 by 179 feet all except the railroad right of way.

From Franklin Rudolph, valued at \$40,000, the property in Superior street, 48 feet west of Sedgwick street, south front, 52 by 130 feet.

From Norton Brothers, twelve parcels of real estate in township 39, range 12, valued at \$200,000.

### Railroad Notes.

Manufacturers on the West Side and the railroads have been given an opportunity to realize the benefits of a distributing center for freight. The Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company has established a union freight house at Ogden and Western avenues, from which is distributed all the freight in less than carload lots received from West Side shippers and destined for any one of seven railroads.

The roads which have thus far come into the scheme of central distribution are: The Santa Fe, Alton, Illinois Central, St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, Big Four and Rock Island. It is estimated that the plan saves the shipper 50 cents on the ton, and traffic from the freight house has developed to such an extent that the company is considering the ad-

### NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

THREE SAILINGS EVERY MONTH

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIMO,  
MAYAGUEZ AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

1 Broadway, New York.

visability of establishing similar freight houses on the North and South Sides.

The plan is a simple one, and has been worked out to perfection by President Fairthorn of the terminal company. The freight house is as modern in its facilities as it can be made. On the loading side there is a series of big steel doors, which, when raised, present an opening the length of the house. In this way the loading of freight into cars is greatly facilitated, as there is no necessity for shunting a car to a particular spot in the track.

As soon as a car is loaded an engine of the terminal company promptly delivers it to the railroad for which it is intended. This delivery is made at any junction point the roads may desire. For the service the terminal company receives a certain sum which the railroads are only too willing to give, because the plan is a great convenience and money-saver to the shipper. Under the old order of things a shipper was compelled to send out a load with packages for delivery to several railroads. The freight depots being far apart, it took the greater portion of a day to deliver a single load for shipment. Now shippers on the West Side having freight for any or all of the seven roads named can make delivery at once and also save the long haul down and about town.

President Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, is said to have announced that \$10,250,000 will be spent for betterments and equipment during this year.

S. P. Bush, superintendent of motive power for the St. Paul, is said to be considering an offer of a position with the Buckeye Malleable Iron and Copper Company at Columbus.

Application has been made by the Northern Pacific for authority to increase its capital stock for the purpose of absorbing the Brainard Northern.

One of the handsomest railroad publications of the season is "The Overland Limited," by General Passenger Agent Lomax, of the Union Pacific. The cover is a representation of the train, and the book is full of half-tones in three and four colors, illustrating scenes on the Overland Limited and along the route. The reading matter is of an interesting character.

In connection with the Southern Pacific's new coast line the Illinois Central is making a strong bid for California business. Through service will be given via New Orleans, and much is being made of the scenic attractions of the route.

### EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during March the exports were as follows, the comparisons being made with March, 1900:

	Increase.
Breadstuffs .....	\$21,158,140 \$4,500,000
Cattle and hogs .....	2,978,616 725,000
Provisions .....	16,658,287 3,160,000
Cotton .....	26,817,333 *7,000,000
Mineral oils .....	5,340,470 *140,000
Total .....	\$72,952,486 \$230,000
Total for 9 months.	671,712,804 80,983,000

\*Decrease.

**LATE TRADE GLEANINGS.**

J. B. Wilson, of Terrill, Tex., has shipped ten carloads of fine Texas beef cattle to London.

The Booge-Evans Cattle Co., Pierre, S. D., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

**LATE ICE NOTES.**

—The Johnson Ice Co., Jamestown, N. Y., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

—The Washington Market Co., Washington, D. C., will enlarge cold storage plant.

J. B. Fargis, Cleveland, Tenn., will erect ice factory.

**LATE COTTONSEED NOTES.**

The Enloe Oil and Cotton Co., Enloe, Tex., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

The Sterling Cotton Oil Co., Macon, Ga., has awarded contract for new mill.

B. F. Carr, Maysville, Ga., will build mill.

The Minter City Oil Works, Minter City, Miss., capital stock \$50,000, has been incorporated.

The Saluda Cotton Oil Co., Saluda, S. C., has awarded contract for mill.

**EXPORT OF RUSSIAN BUTTER.**

Under date of March 4, 1901, Consul Mahin, of Reichenberg, reports as follows relative to the export of Russian butter:

Russia has in recent years been creating a large export trade in butter. In 1897, the export amounted to 19,081,030 pounds; in the first ten months of 1900 the export was double that quantity, being 37,729,200 pounds. The principal increase of export is in the butter product of Siberia. Butter trains, equipped with refrigerating apparatus, convey the goods to the ports of export. During the season of 1900, on petition of the association of butter producers and dealers, two special trains of twenty-five cars each were dispatched weekly loaded with butter for the Baltic ports, where, in four months, 400,000 pounds (14,428,000 pounds) were delivered. The chief superiority of Russian butter consists in its low price and relatively great "keeping" quality. For these reasons, it is said, many consumers prefer Siberian to other foreign butter. It is also said to be free from adulteration of any sort.

**AUTHORIZED TO SELL STOCK.**

Stockholders of the International Packing Company voted at their special meeting yesterday to accept the offer of the bondholders' committee of \$1 per share for the common stock and \$3 per share for the preferred. They also authorized the board of directors to carry out the deal by turning over to the bondholders' committee the property of the Consolidated Packing Company, which is owned by the International, subject to the mortgage securing the debenture bonds. The bondholders' committee will endeavor to sell the Consolidated property, which is about all the International has left, and the agreement is that the first money received up to \$55,000 is to go to the stockholders in payment for their shares at the rates named.

**Produce Exchange Notes.**

By order of the Produce Exchange Board of Managers the Law Committee of the Exchange directed to appeal from the adverse decision of the Appellate Court in the case of Consider Parish, Theodore B. Woolsey and others in their suit restraining the Exchange from carrying out the new Gratuity Fund by-laws.

**Porto Rico Coming.**

The following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo by the Governor of Porto Rico: Mr. Jose T. Silva, Dr. Gomez Brioso, Major George W. Fishback. The first of these is the most prominent business man and banker of Porto Rico. He has a branch house in Paris and also branch houses in the different large cities of the island. He is well known in New York city and speaks English well. He will undoubtedly be of much help to the interests of the island at the Exposition.

Dr. Gomez Brioso is a Porto Rican and a member of the Porto Rican Council which corresponds to the Senate in one of our State Legislatures. He is a representative man.

The three commissioners will make the most of the \$10,000 available for the purpose of representing the products and industries of Porto Rico, and the 2,400 feet assigned to the island will be filled to overflowing.

A plan is being considered for the construction of some kind of a Porto Rican Building on the Exposition grounds, typical of those which cover the hillside of the island, and made of the bark of palm trees and other native woods.

**RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.**

	APRIL 13.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	200	11,000	2,000
Kansas City .....	100	4,000	1,200
Omaha .....	400	5,000	600
St. Louis .....	...	2,000	...
	APRIL 15.		
Chicago .....	24,000	24,000	24,000
Kansas City .....	3,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha .....	4,000	4,000	6,500
St. Louis .....	2,000	4,500	...
	APRIL 16.		
Chicago .....	3,000	20,000	7,000
Kansas City .....	10,000	20,000	6,000
Omaha .....	5,000	11,000	9,500
St. Louis .....	3,300	11,000	2,500
	APRIL 17.		
Chicago .....	17,000	25,000	15,000
Kansas City .....	8,000	15,000	6,000
Omaha .....	3,500	5,000	3,750
St. Louis .....	2,500	8,000	600
	APRIL 18.		
Chicago .....	8,500	20,000	7,000
Kansas City .....	4,000	12,000	6,000
Omaha .....	3,000	9,000	15,000
St. Louis .....	1,200	5,000	...

**CLOSING MARKETS.****Provisions.**

Smaller receipts of hogs for the day tended to better markets for the products. Pork advanced early 20c to 30c, lard and ribs 5 to 7 points. New York markets stronger; cash lard, \$8.50. No other changes.

**Cottonseed Oil.**

Tone firmer, with a recovery in the lard market, particularly as the oil is highly favorably situated statistically for better prices. Home consumption large and general. Export bids still under our market, but closer trading basis. Prime yellow, in New York, April and May, 36c.

**Tallow.**

Bid prices of a day or two at length accepted, making market  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower. Sales late on Thursday, 150 hogsheds city at  $\frac{1}{4}$ c to home trade. Weekly contract deliveries to home trade of 200 hogsheds went in at  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Western markets are  $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower; prime packers, in Chicago, about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c; edible, 6c.

**Oleo-Stearine.**

Slow; nominal; offered in New York at 9c; bidding, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Chicago hold up to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, but has no demand over 9c.

**AMERICAN QUAILS FOR SWEDEN.**

Under date of March 14, 1901, Consul Nelson, of Bergen, reports that the import of American quails into Sweden by Count Claës Lewenhaupt, of Fosstorjo, has awakened lively interest. More than 5,000 quails, representing a sum of about \$3,500, have been ordered for the spring, and still more orders are expected. The birds will be sent in cages—fifty in each cage—constructed especially for this purpose, and the best hopes are entertained as to successful transportation. The small lot of American quails which were set free in Count Lewenhaupt's estate at Claës-torp last spring have endured the winter very well, and it appears that Sweden has good prospects of an increase in its game birds.

**PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.**

671,982. SOAP PRESS. David J. Strohmeyer, Detroit, Mich., assignor of one-half to the Schulte Soap Co., same place. Filed June 4, 1900. Serial No. 18,983.  
672,036. APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING ICE. A. Freestown, Germantown, Pa., assignor to the Unigated Water Freezing Co., same place. Filed Jan. 6, 1900. Serial No. 581.  
672,079. HOG-SHACKLE. Chauncey W. Hinman, Iowa City, Iowa. Filed July 25, 1900. Serial No. 24,833.  
672,126. HOG-CHOPPING MACHINE. Joseph Hickey, South Omaha, Neb. Filed May 23, 1900. Serial No. 17,777.  
672,134. CATTLE TIE. David E. Pugh, Watertown, Wis. Filed Oct. 8, 1897. Serial No. 654,515.  
672,145. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE. John Christiansen and Fred M. Dewing, Hartford, Conn. Filed Aug. 5, 1899. Serial No. 726,317.  
672,297. SEED DELINTING MACHINE. Magnus Swenson and William E. Anderson, Chicago, Ill. Filed July 7, 1896. Serial No. 598,327.  
672,307. MEAT TENDERER. Mary E. Bonte, New York, N. Y. Filed April 5, 1900. Serial No. 11,687.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.****LARD STIRRER**

(Warthmen's patent), capacity about 2,500 pounds.

THE PENN. PACKING & PROV. CO.,  
West Philadelphia Stock Yards,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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## TRADE GLEANINGS

Hunt Bros. cannery at Haywards, Cal., will be rebuilt.

Charles P. Kerans, Danversport, Mass., will build a tannery.

Fels Bros., Norma, N. J., soap makers, will build a cannery.

The horse-meat factory at Kearny, N. J., was destroyed by fire.

The Lawry Packing Co., Hamilton, Ont., has elected new officials.

Caldwell Bros., Columbia, Tenn., have started a soap factory.

A severe blizzard caused great damage to stock in Eastern Colorado.

The movement of cattle from Texas to the Indian Territory has commenced.

The National Soap Works, Titusville, Pa., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

Sixty carloads of pickled beef have been shipped from Chicago to Vladivostok.

William M. Stillwell, of Stillwell & Co., New York, commission merchants, is dead.

W. P. Stafford has sold to Anderson & Friar, of Cuero, Tex., 200 head of mixed cattle.

Large numbers of cattle were lost in a recent blizzard on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation.

A Des Moines, Ia., manufacturer has sold 5,000 pounds of candles this year for local consumption.

The Chas. Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kan., will build a fertilizer plant, smokehouse and machine shop.

The Southwest Virginia Agricultural and Live Stock Association will hold its annual exhibition at Radford.

The application for a permit to rebuild the slaughterhouse of Hinman & Co., St. Paul, Minn., has been refused.

The Jacob Dold Packing Co. has secured building permit to reconstruct the Kansas City plant, recently burned.

The machinery for a new cannery in Southeastern Alaska has been shipped by the Pacific Coast and Norway Packing Co.

The Rainbow Soap Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Edward Lewis, L. B. Phelps and C. A. Phelps.

The National Salt Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent. on its preferred stock and 1 1/2 per cent. on common stock.

The work of driving the 1,400 seventy-foot piles for the foundation of the Central Lard Company's plant in Jersey City is nearly completed.

The "cottolene" bill in the Minnesota Senate, which exempts the product from the lard substitute law, has been recommended for passage.

The Union Abattoir Co., Baltimore, Md., has objected to the county commissioners in-

creasing the valuation of its property above \$150,000.

The Imperial Paste Manufacturing and Mercantile Co., Butte City, Mont., capital \$35,000, has been incorporated to manufacture paste foods.

The New Franklin Canning Co., New Franklin, Mo., capital \$6,600, has been incorporated by R. T. Kingsbury, R. A. Clark, C. I. Smith and others.

The Jacques Tacquard Land and Cattle Co., Hitchcock, Tex., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Jacques Tacquard, W. F. Reitmeier and T. P. Reading.

The American Food Co., Fremont, O., has been incorporated to manufacture stock and horse food, by A. H. Jackson, G. M. Bailey, J. J. Anderson and F. H. Anderson.

It is reported that John Nash, E. E. Larabee, J. H. Savery and others are interested in a company being formed to operate the idle soap factory at North Bennington, Vt.

A new Massachusetts law provides for the licensing of all persons engaged in the rendering business and places the regulation of the business in the hands of the Board of Health.

J. Ogden Armour went on the bond of 54 pupils of the Armour Institute who were arrested while celebrating the donation of \$1,000,000 made to the Institute by Mr. Armour and his mother.

W. E. H. Featherstone, of Henrietta, Tex., has purchased of the Loving Cattle Co., its property in Jack and Young counties, comprising 28,000 acres of land and about 4,000 head of cattle. Consideration was \$200,000.

The tin can factories of Dougherty & Mann, R. Tynes Smith Can Co., Norton Tinsplate Co., P. L. Lineweaver, Kirwan & Riggs, George L. Krebs, Timothy Ryan, Jr., Charles Meyer and George Miller, Baltimore, Md., have been transferred to the American Can Company.

(Late Trade Gleanings, page 18.)

## New York Produce Exchange Notes.

A number of stock brokers have bought, latterly, Produce Exchange memberships, values for which are a little higher, with sales early in the week at \$120, afterwards at \$135 and \$160.

Proposed for membership: Benj. Wolf (broker), by Herman Loeb; John C. Diehl (exporter), by William Allen; Dederich H. Schmidt (stock broker), by Richard Gugh; Henry Percy Watson (broker), by James F. Pearcy; Geo. J. Weaver (stock broker), by Walter H. Sandt; Ransom H. Thomas (stock broker), by Evan Thomas; Herbert Forster Franklin (broker), by J. F. Parker; Thomas A. Ennis (stock broker), by Frank J. Maguire; William Sinclair Brigham (stock broker), by Charles Adams; William Clarkson Van Antwerp (stock broker), by F. T. Goldsmith.

Henry C. Butcher, president of Southern Cotton Oil Co., was a visitor at the Produce Exchange this week.

J. M. McDonald, of Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, head of the firm's oil department, was at the New York Produce Exchange this week.

Visitors at the Exchange: Robert W. Greeff, A. J. L. Payne, London; Geo. B. Thompson, Lockport; Henry J. Hahn, J. Stites, Louis F. Swift, Frank Hempstead, Chicago; W. E. Harris, Baltimore; W. D. Judd, St. Louis; O. W. Fassett, Fort Wayne.

The Delaware & Hudson Co. have installed two Cross oil filters, making 23 in all that The Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio, have furnished them.

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending April 13, 1901:

	Week April 13, 1901.	Week April 14, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to April 14, 1901.
U. Kingdom...	887	1,265	34,660
Continent...	1,438	524	13,006
S. & C. Am...	302	207	10,807
West Indies...	1,200	2,419	46,369
Br. No. Amer.	...	1,483	4,018
Colonies	...	6	538
Other countries	...	...	...
Totals .....	3,917	5,904	109,398

## BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	13,504,904	12,472,405	331,137,338
Continent...	2,322,832	2,583,368	48,087,284
S. & C. Am...	86,800	96,825	3,110,913
West Indies...	165,050	257,850	5,335,000
Br. No. Amer.	...	...	8,800
Colonies	1,050	800	654,500
Other countries	...	...	...
Totals .....	16,080,636	15,414,248	388,333,825

## LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	6,464,179	8,276,240	145,446,354
Continent...	2,510,156	6,283,745	132,729,053
S. & C. Am...	672,515	537,895	11,406,453
West Indies...	362,690	391,853	11,843,185
Br. No. Amer.	...	...	62,502
Colonies	...	46,640	1,665,998
Other countries	...	70,000	...
Totals .....	9,949,540	15,006,384	303,153,935

Recapitulation of week's exports ending April 14, 1901:

From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York....	1,948	7,368,000	6,066,180
Boston .....	245	4,293,875	1,982,730
Portland, Me.	400	3,193,575	541,500
Philadelphia...	...	791,590	320,725
Baltimore...	1,187	419,196	865,815
Norfolk .....	...	...	...
N'port News...	...	...	88,345
New Orleans...	127	2,400	51,650
Montreal .....	...	12,000	...
St. John, N.B.	...	...	3,595
Galveston, Tex.	...	...	...
Totals .....	3,917	16,080,636	9,949,540

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900, to Apr. 14, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Apr. 14, 1900.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds.	21,879,600	23,986,800	2,107,200
Hams & bacon, pounds .....	388,333,825	361,462,439	26,871,386
Lard, pounds.	303,153,935	311,179,982	8,026,047

Genuine  
Parchment  
Paper

Fifteenth Year

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this. . . . .



## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### PROCESS FOR TREATING HIDES.

(Translated from the Deutsche Gerber-Zeitung for the Leather Trades' Review, London, England.)

The object of the invention is a process for rendering the hides of animals suitable for the packing of the stuffing boxes of cold water pumps, especially in mining operations. The use of leather for this purpose has not hitherto been successful, because bark-tanned leather becomes hard and shrinks, and the packing through not being perfectly tight becomes useless. On the other hand, alumed leather attacks the metal parts of the packing and oiled leather is possessed of too little toughness to be serviceable for any length of time. On this account, compositions of various kinds are used for packing, and in use are found to wear out rapidly and necessitate frequent renewals which waste both time and money.

In the invention under consideration, hide, prepared in a peculiar manner, is used for the packing, and it has the advantage over all others in being of uniform constitution, in being porous and capable of absorbing lubricants, and thus being, so to speak, an automatic lubricator.

In making the leather the hide, after the usual cleansing, etc., is soaked for a time in a bath of castor or other suitable oil until it is thoroughly saturated with the liquid. The superfluous oil is next got rid of by packing the hide in sawdust or in infusorial earth or fossil flour or in any other absorbent. The hide thus soaked in oil, in order to increase its toughness, is next subjected to a weak chrome tannage, and finally dried. The leather is then cut into strips which are connected together by sewing or any other suitable manner, and can then be used for the packing of the stuffing boxes. The new kind of leather possesses great porosity combined with great toughness, and is especially adapted for the purpose in view, as it does not shrink, does not become hard and automatically lubricates the other parts of the packing.

The patent claim is for a process of treating hides, to cause them to be suitable for the packing of stuffing hide in oil, then removing the superfluous liquid by means of sawdust or some similar substance, and subsequently by subjecting them for a length of time to a weak chrome tannage.

### Answers to Correspondents.

**E. J. E., NEW ORLEANS, LA.**—Regarding the relative merits of frozen and fresh meat we are advised that in consequence of a discussion which has arisen regarding the comparative nutritive merits of fresh meat and "frozen" meat, a series of careful experiments is to be carried out in England under the auspices and at the cost of people interested in the frozen meat trade. Samples of both English and frozen meat are to be cooked and placed before umpires, who will proceed to adjudicate upon them in the usual way, by test of eating. Chemical analysis of "defrosted" meat has revealed no loss in nourishing power, even after a prolonged sojourn in the cold room.

We shall naturally publish in full the results of this investigation when they are completed.

**I. J. J., HOBART, AUSTRALIA.**—Our letter covers the points mentioned by you. We shall shortly publish an article on this subject which will explain the various processes and steps as they are successively carried out.

## DIXON'S Pure Flake Graphite, THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.

Sample and Pamphlet Free.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

**THOMAS ERNE.**—The amount of Wool on a sheep pelt varies so largely that no general average can be given. The pelts vary in value according to the amount of wool that can be pulled from them. Shearlings are sheep skins that have had the wool clipped or shorn from the animal.

**R. W. B., MONTREAL, CAN.**—The value attached to the offal from a bullock is ordinarily estimated at \$1, this not reckoning the hide. The value of the offal from a hog is estimated at from twenty to twenty-five cents. The various parts of the offal when worked or manufactured into their finished products represent, however, a far greater value than the above.

**DELICATESSEN, BROOKLYN, N. Y.**—The Babcock Test is a method of determining accurately the percentage of butter fat in milk or milk products, such as cream, skim milk, buttermilk, etc. It was devised by Prof. Babcock and is now recognized throughout the world as the most thorough and accurate system of testing milk. The test consists in putting a definite quantity of milk (17.6 c.c.) in the test bottle, adding a fixed quantity (17.5 c.c.) of sulphuric acid of proper strength to the milk, for the purpose of dissolving all of the solids except the butter fat, then placing the bottles containing the acid and milk in the centrifugal machine for the purpose of making a separation of the fat from the liquid. The test bottles are graduated so that the spaces in the neck bear a definite relation to the pipette full of milk, and in this way the percentage of fat contained in the milk can be read directly from the graduations on the test bottles.

**P. J. A.**—The curing of hams, bacon and such goods depends upon the kind of trade which consumes the articles as well as the length of time the goods are to be held. One method of curing will produce a mild cure and another a thorough cure, but one unsuitable for trade accustomed to a mild cured product. The methods followed out are upon the same general lines in effecting a cure, but each curer has his own individual ideas as to the finer points, the latter constituting the differences noticed in the resultant cure of the hams and bacon.

**ARTHUR G. CORWELL, P. H.**—The difference in values between unground tankage, crushed tankage and ground tankage is ordinarily a dollar per ton between each grade. The various prices you may ascertain by reading the market prices of fertilizers published weekly in our columns.

Will you be so kind as to reply through your "Answers to Correspondents" column the following question: How much is weight, avoirdupois, of boracic acid equals, as a preservative, one hundred (100) pounds of Salt ("Retsof")? By doing so you will oblige.

R. W.

Replying to your question, we would say that the comparative tests are few and not many curers know them. One-third (1-3) of a pound of boracic acid will make a saturated solution of one (1) gallon of water. Two and a half (2½) pounds of salt do the same. Two-thirds (2-3) of a pound of borax will likewise make a gallon of saturated solution of water equivalent to the above amount of salt. On this basis thirteen and one-third (13 1-3) pounds of boracic acid (of the grade manufactured by the Pacific Coast Borax Co.)

equals 100 pounds of salt in the making of a saturated solution of water. Twenty-six and two-thirds (26 2-3) pounds of borax of the above quality will do the same thing. These ratios about represent the comparative preservative power of the two substances you name, assuming, of course, that equal quantities of the saturated solutions have absolutely the same preservative power. We might add that the effect of the two upon the flesh treated is somewhat different. Borax or boracic acid of the grade named does not affect or change the original taste of the meat treated. It rather preserves that in the substance. Salt affects the flavor.

### A USEFUL LITTLE BOOK.

We have received from the publishers a very convenient and compact little book entitled "Self Examination," containing 3,500 questions with references to answers, also the questions of the Medical Examining Boards of Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois. The book has been prepared by a medical man who is also a writer and a teacher and shows a very comprehensive grasp of the subjects and the salient questions necessary for a thorough knowledge of practical medicine. The book will prove most useful to medical students and even to physicians themselves.

The slight cost of the volume—10 cents—brings it within the means of anyone, and the work typographically reflects great credit upon the publishers, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., of Philadelphia.

### NEW PACKINGHOUSE AT CHICAGO.

With the going into the beef killing line by the Anglo-American Provision Co. as a new department for that concern in Chicago, the new plant of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., now building, which will be ready about October, and the transferring of a large part of the business of the Hammond Packing Company's plant at South Omaha to Hammond, Ind., where enlargements are being made for handling it, Chicago will have a new impetus given its packing interests. The new Anglo-American "annex" will be 400 x 200 feet.

### Barren Island Bill Passed.

The New York Assembly has passed the bill requiring the city of New York to purchase the fertilizer plant on Barren Island.

### Coming Live Stock Meetings.

National Live Stock Exchange, St. Joseph, Mo., in October.

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 30 to Dec. 7.

National Live Stock Association, Chicago, Dec. 3 to 6.

### TRADE RECIPES.

**Butter Color.**—Orlean, 80 grammes; curcuma root (tumeric), 80 grammes; olive oil, 240 grammes; saffron, 1 gramme; alcohol, 5 grammes. The orlean and turmeric are macerated with olive oil and expressed. The weight of the filtered liquid is made up again to 240 grammes with olive oil, next the filtered saffron-alcohol extract is added and the alcohol is expelled again by heating the mixture.—Wiener Drogisten Zeitung.

## EGGS AND THEIR USES AS FOOD.

Perhaps no article of diet of animal origin is more commonly eaten in all countries or served in a greater variety of ways than eggs. Hens' eggs are most common, although the eggs of ducks, geese and guinea fowls are used to a greater or less extent. More rarely turkeys' eggs are eaten, but they are generally of greater value for hatching.

The eggs of some wild birds are esteemed a delicacy. Plover eggs are prized in England and Germany, while in this country the eggs of sea birds have long been gathered for food. On the eastern shore of Virginia, eggs of the laughing gull are frequently eaten, and the eggs of gulls, terns and herons were a few years ago gathered in great quantities along the coast of Texas. Thousands of eggs of gulls and murrens have been gathered annually on the Farallon Islands, off the coast of California.

Other eggs besides those of birds are sometimes eaten. Turtle eggs are highly prized in most countries where they are abundant. They were once more commonly eaten in America than now, possibly owing to the more abundant supply in former times. The eggs of the terrapin are usually served with the flesh in some of the ways of preparing it for the table. Fish eggs, especially those of the sturgeon, are eaten in large quantities, preserved with salt, under the name of caviar. Shad roe is also a familiar example of the use of fish eggs as food. Mention may also be made of the use of the eggs of alligators, lizards, serpents and some insects by races who lack the prejudices of Western nations. However, in general, the term eggs, when used in connection with food topics, refers to the eggs of birds, usually domestic poultry, and is so used in this bulletin.

The appearance of an egg—the shell with its lining of membrane, inclosing the white and yolk—is too familiar to need any discussion. The physiological structure of the egg is perhaps less familiar. A fertile egg contains an embryo and is at the same time a storehouse of material for the development and growth of the young individual from the embryo, until it has reached such a stage that life is possible outside the narrow limits of the shell. The embryo is situated quite close to the yolk, which furnishes the nutritive material for its early development, the white being used later.

For convenience, birds may be divided into two groups: (1) Those in which the young are hatched full fledged and ready in a great measure to care for themselves, and (2), those in which the young are hatched unfledged and entirely dependent upon the parents for some time. Domestic poultry are familiar examples of the first group; robins and sparrows, of the second. The eggs of the two classes differ materially in composition. It seems evident that more nutritive material is needed proportionally in the first case than in the second, since the growth is continued in the egg until the bird reaches a more advanced stage of development. The quite marked differences in composition of the two sorts of eggs have been shown by chemical studies but need not be referred to further in the present discussion.

Since in all cases the egg is designed to furnish the sole source of material for growth and development of the young individual for a considerable time, it is evident that it must contain all the elements required; that is, that it must be a perfect food for the purpose intended. Milk is another familiar example of animal food containing all the elements of a complete food for the young and growing individual. Milk and eggs are frequently spoken of as perfect foods on this account.

The designation is, however, misleading, for although it is true that they contain all the required elements for the growth and maintenance of the young bird or the young mammal, as the case may be, the elements are not in the right proportion for the sole nourishment of an adult individual. The food value of eggs is discussed in greater detail beyond.

Considering both wild and domestic birds, the color of the shell ranges from white through a variety of tints and mottlings. The eggs of domestic fowls are not highly colored; those of hens vary from white to a more or less brown tone, the eggs from a particular breed of hens being always of the same color. The eggs of ducks are bluish white; those of geese are commonly white; the eggs of guinea fowls are light brown, more or less mottled with a deeper shade; and the eggs of turkeys are speckled with a yellowish brown. Any special coloring of eggs of wild birds is commonly explained as a protective measure which has been developed to render the eggs inconspicuous in their normal surroundings, and therefore less easily found by their enemies. Such reasoning would indicate that the observed differences in the color of hens' eggs are due to characteristics which different breeds have inherited from remote wild ancestors. The color of the shells, whatever its reason, is a feature which has some effect on the market value of eggs of domestic poultry, though not upon their food value.

(To be Continued.)

### PROPOSED MACHINERY EXPOSITION AT FRANKFORT.

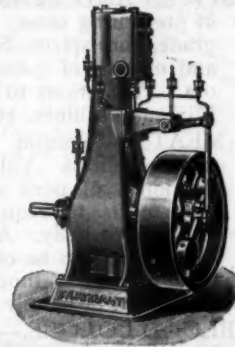
Consul-General Guenther writes from Frankfort, March 7, 1901:

On the 5th inst., a meeting, largely attended by the members of the technical and other societies, took place at Frankfort to receive the report of a committee charged with the duty of investigating the subject of a permanent exposition of machinery and models in this city. Plans for a suitable building and estimates of cost for the same were submitted; \$50,000 was the estimated cost, but many thought the amount inadequate. After a long and animated discussion, the following motion was adopted unanimously:

In view of the importance of Frankfort-on-the-Main as the center of a district rich in industries and commerce and of an immense passenger traffic, this meeting, called by the representatives of the Technical Society, the Frankfort branch of German engineers, the Electro-Technical Society, the Frankfort Society of Technical Engineers, the Society for Social Economy, the Agricultural Society, etc., deems a permanent exhibition of the trades and industries an urgent necessity and an efficient means to further the commerce, the industries, and the agricultural interests of Frankfort-on-the-Main. We, therefore, request the proper authorities and the general public to aid in its establishment.

Read THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## STURTEVANT ENGINES



OUR SPECIALTY: High grade engines of medium capacity for high or low pressure. 60 sizes under 200 H.P.

**B. F. STURTEVANT CO.**  
BOSTON, MASS.  
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO  
LONDON  
173

### WILL OPPOSE DATING BILL.

At a meeting of the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, of Philadelphia, it was decided to begin a vigorous fight against the "tin can bill" introduced in the Legislature by Representative Patterson, of Blair County. The bill provides that every can or jar of fruit, or other produce, shall have stamped upon it, or blown in the glass, the date of packing. It is said by the grocers that the bill is a bad one, and that its enforcement would work great injury to them.

### POLAR SUPPLIES SHIPPED.

The steamer Pretoria, which left New York, Saturday, carried 600,000 pounds of supplies for the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition. A little of almost everything in the provision line was carried in the shipment. Armour & Company furnished the large supply of canned meats. There was enough food in the shipment to last the expedition twenty-seven months.

## THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patentees of

....The R. B. Interlocking Switch....

1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



Straight line track in position.



Curve line track in position.



# The Manufacture of Sausages



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- SAUSAGE RECIPES.—Many different formulæ for same kind. Plain and fancy sausages. Domestic and foreign sausages. Sausage for best trade. Meat jellies. Delicatessen goods, etc., etc.

*And more than 100 recipes and formulæ for the manufacture of all kinds of Sausages in use, compiled from the experience of the best experts on both Continents.*

**PRICE, \$2.00**

**THE FIRST AND ONLY  
BOOK ON SAUSAGES  
PRINTED IN ENGLISH.**

**MODERN  
PRACTICAL  
RELIABLE**

**By JAMES C. DUFF, S. B.**

Chief Chemist of  
The National Provisioner  
New York and Chicago

**The National  
Provisioner**

150 NASSAU STREET.  
NEW YORK.

Western Offices, Rialto Bldg.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE ON OLEO ACT.

A dispatch from Pittsburg says: The act of Pennsylvania Assembly of May 5, 1899, known as the oleomargarine law, is to be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. Attorney S. R. Huss was notified that his petition for a writ of error and certiorari to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had been granted by Justice Geo. Shiras, Jr., of the United States Supreme Court. Bond was filed with Geo. Pearson, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western district of Pennsylvania. This writ will act as a supersedeas, and the 600 cases now pending against the oleo dealers in the Allegheny county courts will rest until the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania law has been passed upon by the highest tribunal in the land. No case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court from the Western district of Pennsylvania for more than ten years.

The case appealed is that of the Commonwealth for the use of Levi Wells, Dairy and Food Commissioner, against Owen McCann. This case has been fought since July 27, 1899, when suit was entered before Alderman John Cahill. McCann has appealed the case from the Alderman, through Common Pleas Court No. 3, the Superior Court and the Supreme Court of the State, until he has finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States. Judgment has been given against him in all the lower courts and he now appears as the plaintiff in error before the Supreme Court. Upon the decision rendered depends the conduct of the trade in oleomargarines in this State under the act of 1899.

The petition for appeal was argued in Washington, D. C., before Justice Shiras. Attorney S. R. Huss represented McCann and Attorney Alfred R. Reed, of Philadelphia, the Commonwealth. Immediately upon the receipt of the writ in this city Attorney Jas. Francis Burke accepted service on behalf of the Commonwealth, as he represents the State in this district. Each side will be represented by able counsel when the case comes up for argument within the next eighteen months, as it is not thought it will be reached before that time, unless it is advanced on the docket, and this may be done.

The grounds upon which the writ of error was asked for are that the act of 1899 prohibits the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and similar products which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream, with or without coloring matter, these products now being free from coloration or ingredients that cause them to look like butter; that this act unjustly discriminates between manufacturers and dealers in similar competing products and articles of commerce by absolutely prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, having harmless yellow coloring matter therein and expressly permitting butter to be so manufactured and sold, thus preventing the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in a manner than will be popular.

### Wherein It Is Unconstitutional.

It is also contended that to enact a law so unreasonable in its nature and purpose that the property and personal rights of citizens are summarily and arbitrarily interfered with is unconstitutional. It is averred that the present law absolutely prohibits the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. The point is raised that the law is in direct conflict with section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, and that the questions involved do not come within the jurisdiction of the State courts, but is

reserved to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts alone.

The chief argument before Justice Shiras hinged on the differences between the Massachusetts act of 1891 and that of the Pennsylvania act of 1899. The Massachusetts act has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It prohibits the use of coloring matter, as does the Pennsylvania law, in oleomargarine, but the Pennsylvania law goes further and expressly permits the use of coloring matter in butter. It is upon this point that the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania law will be attacked, as this provision is held by the plaintiff in error as a discrimination against oleomargarine in that it restrains trade and is in conflict with the Bill of Rights.

## WHERE THE GRAIN IS.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture states the following to be the disposition of the last grain crop of this country on March 1:

The amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 is estimated at 128,100,000 bushels, or 24.5 per cent. of last year's crop, as compared with 158,700,000 bushels, or 29 per cent. of the crop of 1899, on hand on March 1, 1900, and 198,000,000 bushels, or 29.3 per cent. of the crop of 1898, on hand on March 1, 1899.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at 776,200,000 bushels, or 36.9 per cent. of last year's crop, against 773,700,000 bushels, or 37.2 per cent. of the crop of 1899, on hand on March 1, 1900, and 800,500,000 bushels, or 41.6 per cent. of the crop of 1898, on hand on March 1, 1899.

Of oats there were reported to have been about 292,800,000 bushels, or 36.2 per cent. of last year's crop, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 290,900,000 bushels, or 36.5 per cent. of the crop of 1899, on hand on March 1, 1900, and 283,000,000 bushels, or 38.7 per cent. of the crop of 1898, on hand on March 1, 1899.

Of the corn crop of 1900, estimated at 2,105,102,516 bushels, 1,815,937,976 bushels, or 86.3 per cent., is reported as having been of a merchantable standard, as compared with 1,806,063,493 bushels, or 86.9 per cent. of a crop of 2,078,143,933 bushels, in 1899, and an average of 1,774,392,804 bushels, or 85.8 per cent. of an average crop of 2,068,062,054 bushels, for the five years 1895 to 1899, inclusive. The probable consumption in the country where grown is estimated at 1,626,685,314 bushels, or 77.3 per cent., as compared with 1,730,045,999 bushels, or 83.2 per cent., in 1899, and an average of 1,617,800,681 bushels, or 78.2 per cent. of an average crop of 2,068,062,054 bushels, for the five years 1895 to 1899, inclusive.

Of the wheat crop of 1900, estimated at 522,229,505 bushels, the probable consumption in the country where grown is reported as 240,857,073 bushels, or 46.1 per cent., as compared with 242,284,094 bushels, or 44.3 per cent., in 1899, and an average of 235,994,879 bushels, or 44.6 per cent. of an average crop of 529,477,813 bushels, for the five years 1895 to 1899, inclusive.

### Estimates of World's Wheat Crop.

Authority.	1900.	1899.
Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.	2,469,000,000	2,741,000,000
Beerbohm (London).	2,528,000,000	2,753,000,000
Bulletin des Haïles (Paris).	2,498,595,000	2,625,440,000
Dornbusch (L'odon).	2,485,200,000	2,667,100,000
Broomhall (Liverpool).	2,526,320,000	2,007,360,000
Bank and Handels-Zeitung (Berlin).	2,542,863,000	2,716,530,000

Read THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## "AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION."

The International Sprinkler Co. is continuing in the good work of fire protection on an ever-increasing scale. They have taken in the neighborhood of thirty contracts for sprinkler installations in the past three months, which is a record that speaks well for any concern in this line. The excellence of this company's devices, engineering and contracting work is becoming more and more widely known, and they are beginning to reap the benefit of their high standard of business methods.

Among their contracts recently taken are for the large new building of J. B. Lippincott Co., the large publishers of Philadelphia; Reiling, David & Schoen, Anchor Duck Mills, Roanoke Cotton Mills, Roanoke, Va.; Lever Bros., Ltd.; the International Soap Manufacturers, in their large Philadelphia works; J. G. Brill Co., the car builders, Philadelphia; Edna Cotton Mills, Reidville, N. C.; a second order for the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works, Richmond, Va., the large new establishment of Marks Bros., the Philadelphia drygoods merchants; Lynn Cotton Mills, China Grove, N. C.; Standard Steel Works, Burnham, Pa., and Diamond Silk Co., York, Pa.

The company is also doing an extensive business in Canada through their representatives Messrs. W. J. McGuire & Co., Toronto and Montreal.

The International Company is also paving the way for securing its proportion of the business throughout New England through their representatives, The Rhode Island Engineering and Supply Co., of Providence, R. I. This is an active and well-to-do concern, who have just completed extensive shops for cutting and handling pipe and fittings at Providence, R. I. President Mr. Mills was the manager of the New York branch of the Crane Co., of Chicago, in which capacity he managed a business for them of over a million dollars a year. They are thoroughly experienced sprinkler people and with their clientele in New England, facilities and general capacity for such line of work, it is safe to predict that they will get their share of the future sprinkler business in their section hereafter.

The International devices have become so well known that any company that has the use of them is sure to get their proportion of both wet and dry installations.

## PROPOSALS.

Department of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1901.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., May 2, 1901, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, to wit: (1) for fuel and lumber; (2) for furniture, carpets and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Geological Survey and the Howard University, respectively. Proposals will also be received for the purchase of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.



# SWIFT'S

## Western Dressed Beef

### Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

#### NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street  
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue  
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets  
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue  
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street  
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th  
 East Side Market } and 45th Streets  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets  
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street  
 West Side Market }

#### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street  
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

#### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

## Swift and Company

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
 New York

#### SWIFT & COMPANY'S HOSPITAL.

A most commendable innovation and one about which little has been said is the hospital and dispensary established by Swift & Company at the plant in Chicago. It was started eight months ago as an experiment, but has proved so successful that it is now a permanent part of the plant. There are two trained nurses and a doctor attached to it, and a new ambulance, the finest of its kind in Chicago, has recently been added. The hospital is located near the central time office, and is connected with every part of the great plant by telephone, which makes it possible to summon a doctor or nurse or even the ambulance to any place where an accident has

occurred at a moment's notice. From July 1 to February 28 there were treated 2,371 original cases, 4,699 after dressings, 802 medical cases and 6,431 vaccinations, making a total of 14,303 cases in the first eight months. Of course many of these are slight cuts, bruises, etc., which, while not serious, need attention, for many times the injured person works in brine, which would cause a small sore to fester. The hospital consists of two rooms, an office and the operating room. The former is equipped with everything that is necessary for a well-regulated doctor's office. The operating room has a table, couch and is supplied with all surgical instruments, medicines, bandages, sterilized water—in fact,

everything that goes to make up the modern hospital. Up to date this institution has not lost a case by death. The physician and surgeon in charge is Dr. R. H. von Kotsch. He has for assistants Dr. W. M. Lyon and the Misses Wray and Philips.

#### NEW GERMAN DUTIES.

Under the new German tariff ice chests are classified as furniture, and are dutiable at \$2.38 per 100 kilograms; vegetable cutters must now pay \$5.71 per 100 kilograms. Decorated tools and appliances have to pay a higher duty because of the art work which is on them. They are clear plain varnished.

# Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

## Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

## A REMARKABLE BANKING FEAT.

This is a rushing, crushing, crowding, driving age. The best brains of the best trained and most highly forced century are now doing the thinking, and the forming, and the grinding of the destinies of this era. The brain which can hold a place and be a factor in the advance movement is a *rara avis*. J. P. Morgan is one of the exceptionable men to be found in this connection. He stands out in the fore front. His admirers follow him because they believe him to be safe, capable and honest. The Gansevoort Bank, at Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, New York City, has discovered another of the rare financiers of the age and his ability is now being felt to a remarkable degree in this institution's business. Those who knew him better than his native modesty would admit of himself finally induced him to accept a bank presidency against his own desire to undertake so serious an obligation as that of the care and handling of other people's money. In less than three months this quiet, modest, tireless, watchful man has worked one of the marvelous feats in sound American banking and finance. The following statement in figures speak their own extraordinary story:

About two months ago the

### GANSEVOORT BANK HAD \$600,000 IN DEPOSITS.

The "touch of the prentice hand" was at once felt when the new regime took charge. So remarkable was the "turn in the tide" that on Tuesday of this week the books of the concern showed that there were over

### \$1,100,000 IN DEPOSITS IN THE GANSEVOORT BANK.

The shares at once responded to the vigor which urged the concern to the front. When the change was about to be made this bank's stock of the

### PAR VALUE OF \$100 SOLD AT \$60.

At present this same \$100 stock is

### HELD TIGHT AT \$150 PER SHARE.

This does not express it all, as the net earnings, as shown by the last two months' results, have increased the profit earning power of these shares more than 300 per cent. This remarkable state of affairs rests upon a solid basis. The feat is due to the level-headed guidance of the new wizard who is at the helm. The actual state is not fully expressed in the above, as a careful banker is cautious and conservative.

Long before T. A. Adams was named as the president of the Gansevoort Bank he was widely known and respected in the great world of commercial business and finance. He is young, vigorous and a quick analyzer of facts, and sees the inside of a thing without digging at it.

Swift & Company, the great American packers, who do an annual business of \$190,000,000 worth of business, found Mr. Adams one of the shrewdest and ablest of the big builders on their staff. For years they entrusted the management and credits of their millions of Eastern business to his safe judgment and excellent generalship. This concern felt a deep regret when their young "Napoleon of Finance" decided to begin business on his own account. Following the retirement of T. A. Adams as the general Eastern manager of Swift & Company the packing concern of T. A. Adams & Co. came into existence in New York city and the Eastern States and flourished from the start. Later the now important corporation of Adams Brothers Company began its career at West Washington Market. Both of these extensive meat, provision, produce and cold storage

companies grew, broadened and flourished until they are now among the potent factors in supplying our Eastern consumptive trade.

Mr. Adams is in other enterprises. It is a remarkable fact that whatever he touched has prospered under the magic of his keensighted, cautious, careful management. The Gansevoort Bank saw this new star and financial genius rising above the horizon, and at once set itself under its light for guidance. The doubling of the amount of deposits, the trebling of the earning power of the bank's stock and the many other substantial evidences of this institution's prosperity are ample apologies for the action of its Board of Directors in hauling Mr. Adams from his lair at Barclay street, and placing him at the helm of the Gansevoort Bank.

The meat, provision and allied trades have in this combination a rare equipment for helping those lines. The new president, himself a widely experienced meat man, understands every need of the wholesale and retail concerns in those fields. He has so shaped the policy of his bank to cater to the exigencies of these important trades. In this he is enthusiastically backed by his Board of Directors.

The Gansevoort Bank, having the money, is always in the market for the paper of the dressed beef and other meat and produce houses. It is a pleasure to deal with a man who knows his business and yours, too. Especially is this so when his acumen and capacity are so well known by you.

The Gansevoort Bank has, by its wonderful leap to the front, exposed the ability in its management. Its right to public confidence is unquestioned. The year will justify the faith of the bank's depositors.

## LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE RULES.

Parts of the rules of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange have been published in these columns from time to time, but as they are very important they are again given, as follows:

**YARDAGE.**—Cattle, 25 cents; hogs, 8 cents; sheep, 5 cents per head.

**FEED.**—Corn, 75 cents per bushel; timothy hay, \$25, and prairie hay \$20 per ton.

**DOCKAGE.**—Diseased animals, including lumpy-jawed cattle and meats, are condemned. Sales, unless otherwise stated, are per 100 lbs. live weight. Dead hogs, 100 lbs. and over,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; less than 100 lbs., no value. Public inspectors dock pregnant sows 40 lbs. and stags (altered boars) 80 lbs. each.

**COMMISSIONS.**—Rule X. Section 1. The commission for selling live stock shall not be less than the following-named rates:

Sec. 2. Fifty cents per head for cattle of all ages, up to \$12 per carload; provided, that veal calves in less than car lots shall be charged not less than 25 cents per head. Double deck cars of calves, \$18 per double deck.

Sec. 3. Six dollars per carload for single deck carloads of hogs or sheep, or hogs and sheep, and \$10 per carload for double deck carloads of the same. When part of a car is double decked and loaded with hogs and sheep or hogs or sheep, the commission for selling such fractional upper deck shall be 15 cents per head up to \$10 per carload.

Sec. 4. Forty head or more of hogs or sheep or hogs and sheep arriving at these yards in a single deck car shall not be considered as a mixed car, but shall constitute one carload to be charged \$6. For stock arriving at these yards in less than carload lots, 50 cents per head for cattle, 25 cents per head for calves;

under forty head of hogs or sheep, 15 cents per head.

Sec. 5. Different species of live stock in a single car:

Cattle per head, up to \$12 per carload. 50 cts.  
Calves per head, up to \$12 per single deck carload. .... 25 cts.  
Hogs per head, up to \$6 per single deck car. .... 15 cts.  
Sheep per head, up to \$6 per single deck car. .... 15 cts.

The commission on mixed live stock shall be governed by this section up to a charge of \$12 per single deck carload, and \$18 per double deck carload.

When part of a car is double decked and loaded with hogs or sheep or calves, the commission for selling such fractional upper deck shall be at the rates herein established for selling single decks of mixed stock.

Sec. 6. The commission for purchasing live stock shall not be less than the following named rates:

Stocker and feeder cattle, including calves, per head, but not to exceed \$10 per carload, unless the parties, in connection with a loan or advancement, agree to pay per head, without regard to the number constituting a carload lot. .... \$ .50  
Stock and feeding sheep and lambs, per single deck carload. .... 6.00  
Stock and feeding sheep and lambs, per double deck carload. .... 10.00

And any purchaser, agent or employee, convicted of charging or receiving from any seller or his agent or employee any sum of money in connection with the purchase of any live stock, shall be held guilty of a violation of this rule and disciplined as hereinafter provided.

The purchase of any of the foregoing classes of stock, when paid for by members, shall, if assistance has been rendered by members, their agents or employees in making the purchase, be deemed a purchase within the meaning of this section, and charged for at the above-named rates.

**TELEGRAMS.**—Rule XXIV. No member of this Exchange shall send or cause to be sent a telegram quoting the condition of the live stock market, and pay, agree to pay or cause to be paid the cost of the transmission of the same; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any manner preventing a member from prepaying a telegram quoting a bona fide sale of live stock, made the same day the telegram is sent, for the person to whom the telegram is addressed, and quoting therein the condition of the market.

## TREASURY DECISIONS.

The United States Treasury Department has decided that:

A copy of the original invoice must be presented by the party making the withdrawal for transportation and attached thereto, whether such withdrawal be from warehouse or rewarehouse; but the collector of customs is not authorized to demand said copy in advance of the withdrawal.

So-called "lentisco," being the ground leaves of the Pistacia lentiscus, or mastic tree, is not sumac, but is used as an adulterant for sumac and is a tannin-bearing substance of less value than sumac. It is not dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under section 6 of the present tariff act nor at three-tenths of 1 per cent. per pound under paragraph 85 of said act.

Drawback is allowed on black varnishes and japans manufactured from imported Asiatic nut oil, combined with other ingredients.

## Rinderpest Expert Dead.

Prof. Kohlstock, well known as an expert on rinderpest, is dead at Tien-Tsin, China, as a result of his scientific investigations.



**WILLIAM SIMPSON,**22, 90, 91, 92, 93 St. John's Market,  
**LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.**Established 1870.  
Cable Address: "Java," Liverpool.Also The Lairage, Birkenhead.  
Manchester and Hamburg.CONTRACTOR AND COMMISSION AGENT for all kinds of  
Beef and Hog Products. Consignments Solicited. Having the  
largest connection throughout the United Kingdom with the buy-  
ers, users and manufacturers of all packinghouse products, I can  
handle these goods to the fullest advantage and benefit of con-  
signors. Bankers: HILL & SONS, London and Liverpool.**PIPE COVERINGS** **Steam**  
**and Brine.**

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

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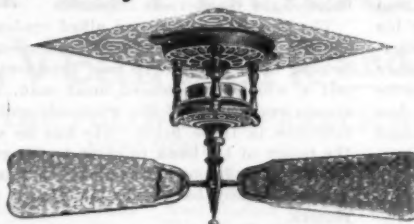
Established 1849.

Water and Market Streets,

Packinghouse,

138 & 140 N. Delaware Ave., **Philadelphia.****Commission Merchant,****BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY,**  
Provisions, Salt Fish, Salt, Etc.This space reserved for  
**HELLRIEGEL & CO.,**  
42-44 Lewis St.,  
**EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.**

We carry in stock a full line of ...

**Hunter Fan & Motor Co.,****BELT AND ELECTRIC FANS**

AND ALSO

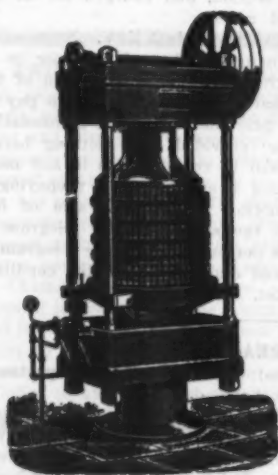
**WATER MOTORS**

...FOR RUNNING BELT FANS...

For Descriptive Catalogue and Prices send to

**Fulton, N. Y.****W. G. RICKER, 19 Montrose Street, Rochester, N. Y.****Cold Storage and Refrigerating Rooms**Direct Electric  
Hydraulic  
Passenger**ELEVATORS**Freight  
Sidewalk  
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Haying Tools, Hand Hoists and Overhead Tracking for Cold Storage and Warehouses.

**HYDRAULIC  
SCRAP PRESS.**

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

*Doors swing open to remove cranking.  
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when  
putting in scrap.  
Full pressure at any point.  
No blocking required.*SEND FOR  
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**George M. Brill, M.E.**  
**CONSULTING ENGINEER.**Engineering of Electric Power Plants,  
Cold Storage and Refrigerating Plants.  
1143-4 Marquette Bldg., - - CHICAGO.**JOHN R. ROWAND,**  
MANUFACTURER OF**CHARCOAL***Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated*  
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;  
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.**ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.**  
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,  
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Ware-  
housing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1900.

Mr. John R. Rowand,

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbon-  
ized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and  
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality  
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.Yours truly, **JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,**  
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and  
Cold Storage Co.**SKEWERS**

Made from Selected Hickory

**P. E. HELMS**

148-50-52 WILLOW STREET,

- PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,****Official Chemists of the New York  
Produce Exchange.****JAMES C. DUFF,**  
CHIEF CHEMIST,**150 Nassau Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.**

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—W. H. Luden, Reading, Pa., will build ice plant.

—The new ice plant at Woodston, N. J., is nearly completed.

—J. O. Pratt, Temple Bells, Tex., will erect cold storage plant.

—Work has commenced on the Thiele ice plant at Goshen, Ind.

—The ice factory at Gallipolis, O., is completed and in operation.

—The Farmers' Creamery, Sioux City, Ia., is adding cold storage plant.

—The Jacob Dold Packing Co., Wichita, Kan., will overhaul ice plant.

—A creamery is in prospect at Carroll, Me., says the Keytesville "Courier."

—A creamery will be built at New Hartford, Ia., says the Des Moines "Capital."

—A creamery is being erected at Naples, Minn., says the St. Paul "Globe."

—The Purden Creamery Co., Purden, Mo., capital \$2,050, has been incorporated.

—Work has commenced on the plant of the Consumers Ice Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

—The dairy of Charles Matthews, New Albany, Ind., damaged by fire; loss \$2,500.

—The Delaware Ice Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

—The Guilford Co-operative Creamery Co., Guilford, N. Y., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated.

—A creamery may be established at Pendleton, Ore. Dairy Commissioner Bailey, of Oregon, is agitating the subject.

—The Hartland Creamery Co., Hartland, Ill., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by Robert Forrest, J. W. Primm and W. Desmond.

—The Ice and Cold Storage Co., Los Angeles, Cal., has petitioned the City Council for a franchise to lay refrigeration pipes in the streets.

—The National Ice and Coal Co., Cincinnati, O., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by J. B. Menke, W. J. Mulvihill, Edward Lamping and others.

—S. Pells and I. M. Lobenstein, Rock Island, Ill., have purchased the plant of the Crystal Springs Brewing and Ice Co., at Boulder, Col., and will enlarge it.

—The White Clover Dairy Co., Coleman Station, N. Y., capital \$80,000, has been incorporated by S. A. Brooker, H. E. Ott and Joseph Lahey, of New York city.

—The Greenwich Dairy Co., New York City, capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by Joseph Laenmill, C. Jetter, New York; and Henry Martin, Jersey City, N. J.

—It is said that a majority of the stockholders of the Consolidated Equipment Co. have accepted the offer of the Consolidated Refrigerating Co. for a consolidation.

(Late Ice Notes, page 18)

## OUTLET INVESTMENT FOR ELEVATORS AND COOLING MACHINERY.

"If a building company with sufficient capital would come here," says Consul-General R. F. Patterson, writing from Calcutta, India, under date of February 28, 1901, "and erect first-class apartment houses, such as we have in New York and other large cities, of six or eight stories (not more, as the ceilings must be high on account of the hot climate), with elevators and all modern improvements, they would be taken by government officials and merchants at a large rental.

"A dwelling house, such as is regarded first class, of two or three stories, with a good-sized compound (ground), rents for from \$2,000 to \$3,500 per annum.

"Calcutta is a city of about 800,000 population, the capital of British India, the residence of the Viceroy, as well as of the officers of the Secretariat and the officials connected with the government, with their thousands of employees, but without one first-class hotel. During the cold season, the native princes and other wealthy citizens of India visit Calcutta, besides tourists from every part of the world; hotels are so crowded that it is almost impossible to secure rooms at any price, and tents are put on the roofs for the accommodation of guests. I know of no place where first-class hotels are more needed or would bring better returns on the investments than in Calcutta."

## GOOD MARKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is proposed to start a cold storing system at Port Elizabeth to enable frozen beef to be imported there. Port Elizabeth is evidently taking the tide at the flood, for there can be no doubt that large quantities of chilled and frozen meat will be imported into South Africa within the next few years. An Australian soldier who has seen much of the country says, in the "Queenslander," that, with the exception of a few isolated herds, mostly rotten with scab, all the live stock in the country is being eaten either by the Boers or the British, and he is confident that nearly all meat eaten in South Africa during the next five or six years will have to be imported. It is also plain that within the next

few years a good deal of live stock must be imported into the country.

## ILLINOIS WAREHOUSE BILL.

The warehouse bill, pending before the Illinois legislature, has been favorably reported by the committee and is likely to become a law. If any work is being done against it it is so quiet that no one is aware of it. If this law goes into effect it will bar all refrigerator owners from advancing money on produce stored. There will be ways to avoid the law, as owners of the coolers could have employees who could store stuff when it would really belong to the company. Chicago produce houses generally favor the bill.—Kansas City Packer.

## TARIFF ON MACHINERY IN DUTCH INDIA.

Consul Hill sends from Amsterdam, March 12, 1901, a fuller statement of the tariff of the Netherlands East Indies than was contained in his report on "American machinery for Dutch India." The tariff rates are as follows:

Factory and steam engines, machinery; machines and tools for agricultural, factory and steam purposes, mining and trades, and also parts thereof, if considered so by the custom house officers, free.

Iron, ironware, cast, wrought, milled or forged, not separately specified, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

## DECISION ON GREASE.

By the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the United States vs. G. H. Leonard & Co., the judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings. The case related to the duty assessed on an importation of "hard yellow grease" and "white grease." The Collector classified the entire importation as wool grease. The Court says that the importation, while not wool grease as commonly understood in the trade, yet it is in truth and fact wool grease and should be classified as such.

## APPRAISER'S DECISION.

WILLIAM BEADENKOPF.—The merchandise consisted of raw goat skins with hair on. The skins were classified as free of duty, but the hair thereon was assessed as wool, under the provisions of schedule K of the tariff act of 1897. The importer claimed that this hair, as well as the skins, should be free of duty.

The protests were sustained and the decision of the Collector reversed.

# P & B

## Insulating Papers

Air-Tight, Water-Proof, Acid-and-Brine-Proof, Very Durable, Endorsed by Experts, Tasteless, Odorless. Only the Best Materials in their make-up. Have stood the test of seventeen years' use.

**THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY**  
 100 William Street, New York  
 CHICAGO OFFICE: 189 Fifth Avenue



**THE STURTEVANT 8-POLE MOTOR.**

The 8-pole type of motor lends itself particularly well to adoption for fan driving. Its comparative lightness and its compactness make it a comparatively simple matter to attach it to the side of the ordinary fan. The B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston, Mass., has been developing the electric fan along various lines during the past few years, and as an outcome has produced a type of 8-pole motor illustrated herewith which may be attached either directly to the fan side or as shown, supported upon feet and used as an independent machine.

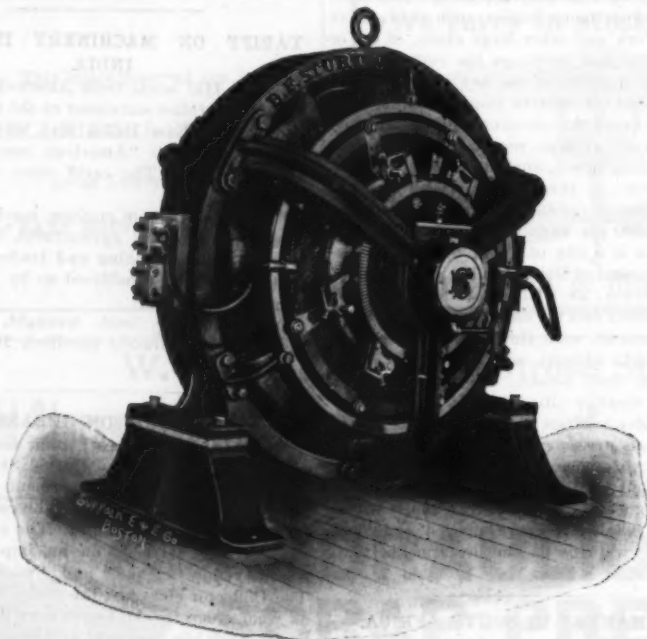
The field ring, which also constitutes the frame, is of wrought iron in the small, of cast steel in the medium, and of cast iron in the large size. The field cores are of wrought

iron in the largest machines, which are equipped with special bases and pedestal bearings. The shaft runs in gun-metal sleeves and is lubricated by means of ring oilers.

In this style these motors are built in powers ranging from 3 to 37½ H. P. at normal speed. In larger sizes a pedestal base is provided giving the motor a still more substantial character. In all sizes these machines are built both as motors and generators.

**ANOTHER OLEO BILL.**

Butter interests in Pennsylvania will present to the Legislature a bill which provides for a license fee of \$1,000 for oleo manufacturers, \$500 for wholesalers, \$100 for retailers, \$50 for hotels, restaurants and dining rooms, and \$10 for boarding houses. It requires oleo to



iron and the pole shoes of cast iron, of such peculiar shape and size as to render these machines capable of meeting extreme variations of load without sparking or the necessity of adjustment.

The field coils are machine wound, thoroughly insulated, and of such open construction as to secure the maximum radiation and ventilation. The armature core is built up of laminated slotted discs, which are solidly clamped between two brass rings having corresponding slots. The coils are machine wound, of uniform size and shape and thoroughly insulated, the armature being of the drum type.

The commutator is of large diameter, the segments being of fine drop-forged copper. For high voltages or small outputs at low speed two sets of reaction carbon brushes are usually employed, and from the character of the design require no adjustment. Tripod bearing yokes are provided as shown, except

be marked in the same manner as prescribed by the United States statutes. It also requires constables to report to the quarter sessions court all violations of the oleo law.

Violators of the law may be indicted without a preliminary hearing before a magistrate. Prosecution may be brought both criminally and civilly by any citizen, as well as the Dairy and Food Commissioner. One-half of the penalty recovered shall be paid to the prosecutor. An injunction may be secured against any oleo dealer under indictment to prevent further violation of the law.

The Dairy and Food Commissioner is given authority to enter any place where he suspects oleo is sold and take samples. He is required to publish a bulletin every six months, giving the list of persons to whom licenses have been issued and the persons who have been prosecuted for violation of the law and the disposition of the suits against them.

**MEAT CURING MACHINE**

**INVALUABLE TO PACKERS, BUTCHERS AND MEAT PRESERVERS GENERALLY.**

It effectually prevents making sour or unsound meats. A large saving in curing materials is realized, the minimum quantity required for seasoning being all that is necessary for preserving. Reduces the time of curing one-third to one-half. It will accomplish TEN-FOLD more than any other device extant for a similar purpose. If 10 to 50 hogs a day be cut, it will save its cost (\$200) every week it is used. It is simple, mechanical, substantial, durable. Send to us for our book telling all about it. Address the inventor and manufacturer,

**ALBERT H. HATCH,**

400 Greenwich Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

**TO TEST INSPECTION LAW.**

The Cattle and Horse Association of Colorado is preparing with the National Live Stock Association to make a test of the State Inspection law of Colorado with the idea of knocking out finally for good and all the idea that seems to exist in some States that stock carrying a Federal bill of health can be held up at every State line and be forced to pay an alleged inspection fee to State authorities. Fred P. Johnson, assistant secretary of the Colorado association, says that the Colorado stockmen are preparing to bring the suit in the Federal courts and have no doubt but that they will win out.

**CREAMERY PACKAGE FIRE.**

Fire damaged the immense dry kilns of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, at Portland, Ind. The kilns contained between 400,000 and 500,000 staves and heading, worth probably \$20,000, and one-half to two-thirds is burned and ruined. The buildings also suffered damage exceeding \$2,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TELEPHONE No. 87.—39TH STREET.

**JOSEPH STERN & SON**

(Successors to STERN & METZGER.)

**WHOLESALE BUTCHERS**

ABATTOIRS, 616, 618 & 620 W. 40th St.

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**BEST QUALITY OF CITY DRESSED REFRIGERATED BEEF ALWAYS ON HAND.**

**C. & G. MÜLLER,**

*Actiengesellschaft,*

In Rixdorf-Berlin and Stettin, Germany

IMPORTERS OF

**LARD, BEEF AND PORK PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS, COTTONSEED OIL AND CHOICE TALLOW.**

MAIN OFFICES:

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**Russian Sheep Casings**

**EXPORTERS**

**HABERKORN BROS.**

Admiralitätsstrasse, HAMBURG, GERMANY

Importers of All Kinds of

**AMERICAN SAUSAGE CASINGS**

**G. H. MUMM & CO.**

**EXTRA DRY.**

As shown by Customs statistics the imports in 1900 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry reached the enormous figure of 119,441 cases, being 79,293 cases more than of any other brand—a record unprecedented in the history of champagne. Special attention is called to the remarkably fine quality now being imported.

## OIL BY WEIGHT OR MEASURE.

A case has come before one of the American law courts in which a firm of linseed-oil users sued a linseed oil company for a sum of money representing what they claimed to be shortage in the supply of oil sent them. They bought the oil at a certain price per gallon, and the sellers, in sending it, did not measure the oil, but weighed it, and allowed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. to the gallon. It should be remembered here that the United States gallon is smaller than the Imperial gallon in the proportion of 8.34 to 10. Now, the buyers said that by this course of procedure they did not get full measure. They ought to have received 7 lbs. 9 ozs., instead of 7 lbs. 8 ozs., as being more nearly the true equivalent of a gallon, and hence they claimed the difference. The sellers pleaded the universal custom of the trade, it being recognized that  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. was equivalent to a gallon; but the Court did not listen to this, but condemned them to pay the claim. Now, we have much the same sort of custom here now, while our courts, as a rule, give authority to trade customs, even if they be not exactly right, arguing that everyone is aware of the custom, and that prices or values are reckoned accordingly, and so no material harm is done, yet the matter has never, we believe, come before our law courts and so one cannot exactly say whether the judges would actually recognize the trade custom or not. Generally, in dealing with oils, the retailer buys it in tons, that is, by weight, and sells it out by gallons, and in doing so he does not actually measure the number of gallons he gets to the ton of oil, but he assumes that, in the case of cotton or linseed oil, a gallon will weigh 9 lbs., or in the case of petroleum oil it will weigh 8 lbs. Now, as a matter of fact, neither of these assumptions is right; a gallon of cotton oil will weigh 9 lbs. 4 ozs., while one of linseed oil weighs 9 lbs. 5 ozs., and a gallon of petroleum oil sometimes less than 8 lbs., and sometimes a little more. Then temperature has some influence; a gallon of oil in winter at  $32^{\circ}$  Fahr. will weigh more than a gallon of oil in summer at a temperature of  $80^{\circ}$  Fahr. Some sellers are well aware of this, and make a practice of buying by weight and selling by measure, but warming the oil before selling it, particularly in winter time. Really there is only one safe way of dealing—buying by weight and selling by weight.—Oil and Color-mans' Journal.

## STURTEVANT NOT CRIPPLED BY FIRE.

The fire which visited the works of the B. F. Sturtevant Co. at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Sunday, April 14, proved to be far less disastrous than was first reported. Only the engine and electrical departments were injured. The power plant was started up with but a single day's delay incident to renewing belts damaged by fire and the entire blower, heater, forge, galvanized iron and shipping departments, with the foundry, pattern shop, etc., were in full operation on that day and the shipments going forward as usual. No valuable office records were lost, the most serious damage occurring in the advertising department, where a large amount of printed matter was destroyed. Fortunately, however, an entirely new general catalogue was in press at the time and copies were issued on April 16 in time to meet all demands for information. New offices were established on Monday morning in a nearby building and on Monday noon the business was running as usual. With these facilities at its disposal there is no likelihood of any delay in shipments, except such as may occur in the electrical and engine departments, and arrangements are already made for handling this work.

## THE MARKET REVIEWS

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

## Weekly Review.

**Reactions in Prices Through Larger Hog Receipts—Slightly Unsettled Conditions—Cash Demands Less Active, But Stocks Still Gain Slowly.**

The markets for the products changed about to some weakness early in the week; they have since been a little unsettled. The larger hog supplies counted upon for this week have materialized. They have been the influencing factor in the easier drift of prices. The better weather conditions and the improved condition of the country roads, in our opinion, accounts for the larger swine supplies, rather than that there are more hogs in the interior marketable than had been expected. It looks to us as though the rush of swine at the marketable centers would soon be over and that the markets for the products would then resume their late buoyant appearance. Of course, there is some talk that the coming May liquidation may further slightly unsettle prices; then, again, that as the "short" interest has been well eliminated that the packers may be further concerned over easier prices and particularly if hog supplies prove of sufficient volume to attract their attention. But we have regarded the markets generally for some time as upon a basis controlled more by the influence of cash demands, while that speculation has had little to do with them beyond a temper for temporary manipulation. The only poor point this week has been in some falling off of the cash demands and because of the slightly weaker drift of prices. Cash buyers were remarkably ready to take up offerings of the products close to their production in the recent advancing tendency, but they have felt through this week as though there was a possibility of a further yielding of prices and have refrained from buying on other than urgent orders. It would not require more than a moderate reaction of the tone to bring these cash buyers in as freely as formerly. Up to last Saturday the stock of lard in Chicago had gained only about 1,000 tcs. in the two weeks from the beginning of the month. It has probably further gained this week, as well as the stocks of pork and meats. But in any probability of hog supplies it is clear that the stocks of the products could not prove burdensome in many weeks and that the packers will again soon have more favorable situations of prices.

The shipments to Europe continue liberal either on contracts of meats and lard or by the packers for direct sale there, notwithstanding the more conservative attitude of general European buyers, while the stuff is going quickly into consumption there. Moreover, the halting disposition of some home distributors means only larger wants in the near future, as there is no sign of a diminution of consumers' wants over the South at least, which had furnished through the season a larger part of the buying orders.

The outside interest is very narrow over the May option, but has leaned more to the "short" side for September and perhaps for

July. However, these speculators are contented with small profits, realizing that the market is likely to become spurt at any time, and that all late deliveries would naturally sympathize with any development on the near months. Packers are quickly absorbing any of the offerings of early months from the outsiders. Brokers who usually operate for Armour and Swift have especially been quick buyers at easier prices. It was said that May lard and ribs had been sold by the Anglo to some extent. Generally there is not much briskness to speculation.

The business in the compound lard has been very good this week all over the country; the product has not given way in price because however slightly easier in values cotton oil is in New York it is bringing top prices all over the South, while oleo stearine is only slightly easier in tone.

In New York there is very conservative buying of refined lard this week for the continent. Shippers otherwise have been doing little. Prices are lower. Of mess pork exporters have taken light quantities at  $25@50c$  lower prices. City family pork has been hard to sell at easier figures. Short clear pork holds up well. The city cutters have found more trouble in selling bellies except at easier prices, and 12 lbs. av. pickled, loose, are hard to place over  $9c$ . The export demands are slack. Pickled shoulders are not plenty and firm in price, and pickled hams sell fairly well at steady prices. The Cuban markets continue to get most of their orders satisfied at the West.

In New York sales this week to this writing, 750 tcs. western steam lard, p.t., now quoted at about  $\$8.55$ ; 850 tcs. city lard,  $\$8.15@8.40$  (compound lard,  $6\frac{1}{2}c$ ); 600 bbls. mess pork,  $\$15@15.50$ ; 325 bbls. city family do.,  $\$16@16.50$ ; 475 bbls. short clear do.,  $\$16@17.50$ ; 3,600 city pickled shoulders,  $7\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 5,800 pickled hams,  $9\frac{1}{4}c@10\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 3,000 green bellies,  $9\frac{1}{4}c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ ; 2,500 green hams,  $9\frac{1}{4}c@10c$ ; 18,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. av.,  $9c@9\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 14,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. av.,  $8\frac{1}{4}c@8\frac{1}{2}c$ .

Exports from Atlantic ports last week: 3,917 bbls. pork, 9,949,540 lbs. lard, 16,080,636 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 5,904 bbls. pork, 15,606,384 lbs. lard, 15,414,248 lbs. meats.

**BEEF.**—Favors sellers; city extra India mess, tcs.,  $\$14@16$ ; sales, 400 tcs.; mess,  $\$8@8.50$ ; family,  $\$10.75@11$ ; packet,  $\$9.75@10$ .

## Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	1901.	1900.
Chicago .....	615,000	720,000
Kansas City .....	320,000	295,000
Omaha .....	205,000	225,000
St. Louis .....	210,000	185,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	157,000	160,000
Indianapolis .....	87,000	85,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	29,000	31,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	30,300	34,000
Cincinnati .....	53,000	65,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	34,000	55,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	33,700	43,000
Sioux City, Iowa .....	65,000	81,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	57,000	51,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	32,000	32,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	43,000	43,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	28,000	17,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	7,500	10,500
Above and all other .....	2,135,000	2,310,000
	—Price Current.	

Read THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.



## HIDES AND SKINS

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Coincident with the coming-in of short-haired hides, there is a better demand at increased prices. This is a natural consequence of the deferred purchases of tanners who have been holding off, preferring to pay higher prices for present qualities than to buy the inferior offerings at old prices. Despite the increased demand it is not adequate to the supply.

**NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, are in rather better request. They have moved to the number of 5,000 at 10½c.

**NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS** are held at 10½c; though there is no dearth of supply.

**NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS** are in improved request. About 8,000 have moved at 11½c; some holders now demand 12c.

**NO. 1 NATIVE COWS**, free of brands, are stronger. About 7,000 have moved at 9¼@9½c.

**BRANDED COWS** are in limited demand and supply. They range from 9¼@9½c, according to holder.

**NATIVE BULLS** offer at 9¼@9½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—There is a much stronger tone prevailing and it is rumored that sales have been effected on private terms above the market. In addition to increased operation there is an appreciably increased inquiry. We quote:

**NO. 1 BUFFS**, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved in a small way at 6½@7¼c for the two selections. It is claimed that some lots were moved for more money and that dealers now demand 8c for first quality.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., are an indifferent factor at buff prices for the selections.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** are not a very active factor. They run from 7¼@8¼c flat, according to weight, quality and selection.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are scarce and firmly held at 8¼c.

**NATIVE BULLS** are in good request at 7¼@8c flat.

**CALFSKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., are now firmly held at 11¼c, smaller hides being refused. As they are scarce and in request, it is not unlikely that they will advance.

**NO. 1 KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., have sold, short-haired prime stock, as high as 9¼c.

**DEACONS** are a firm factor at 60@80c. They are in advancing tendency.

**SLUNKS**, 25c.

**HORSEHIDES** range from \$3.25@3.30, according to weight, quality and selection.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Supplies are scarce and some varieties are in active request. We quote:

**PACKET PELTS**, \$1.07¼@1.20.

**PACKER SHEARLINGS**, 40@45c.

**COUNTRY SHEARLINGS**, 85c@\$1.

**PACKER LAMBS**, 70@90c.

### BOSTON.

7¼c still prevails for buffs, though the price is more firmly sustained. Shippers seem willing to sell ahead, though tanners manifest comparatively little interest. New Englands are in little request at 7½c. The call for both calf and sheepskins has appreciably lessened.

### PHILADELPHIA.

In sympathy with contemporary points, the market has gained tone. Rates are in advancing tendency. We quote:

**CITY STEERS**, 9¼c.  
**COUNTRY STEERS**, 9c.  
**CITY COWS**, 7¼@8¼c.  
**COUNTRY COWS**, 7¼@7½c.  
**BULLS**, 7¼@8c.  
**CALFSKINS**, apathetic.  
**SHEEPSKINS.**—A stimulated inquiry at unchanged prices noted.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN SALTED HIDES.**—The market is well cleaned up. Coincident with improved quality there is an increased demand. We quote:

**NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS**, 10½@10¾c.  
**BUTT BRANDED STEERS**, 10¼c.  
**SIDE BRANDED STEERS**, 9¼@10c.  
**CITY COWS**, 8¼c.  
**NATIVE BULLS**, 8¼c.  
**CALFSKINS** (see page 42).

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—Last week closed in a very satisfactory manner. Large sales in the four leading Western markets, and in Kansas City something over 30,000 hides. The commencement of the week saw heavy Texas selling at 11¼c; before the close sales at 11½c. It is needless to say that such sales have made the packers very sanguine as to the future values of more especially short-haired hides. There are still a good many hides lying around unsold, and the sharp advance may cause tanners to follow slowly, but at present take off may be called "good shedders" and short-haired tanners may purchase freely. The March hides ran remarkably well for hair, and so far less manured hides this winter than for many years. Holders of April hides are inclined to be stiff. It is not probable that any of the packers will carry their long-haired stock to summer if they can help it. It would look as if tanners were not over well supplied at their tanneries—they demand quick shipments—and take out hides quicker than ever from a point of curing. The scarcity of branded cows has proved a blessing to the holder of light and heavy cows. It would look as if tanners who generally tan branded cows will have to come to market several times for natives, as the branded stock cannot be expected before six weeks—hence there is a very good chance of disposing the remaining native cows at good figures. The whole outlook is promising.

### SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market shows an appreciably increased activity. Tanners prefer to pay increased prices for the comparatively superior offerings of to-day and many are replenishing on this basis. There is not sufficient demand as yet to equal the kill. The country market has also made appreciable progress, quotations having stiffened and the prospective call being greatly improved. It is claimed that a number of private transactions have been effected at an advance. Inquiry is greatly stimulated. Buffs at 7½@7¾c are in improved request in Boston. Shippers have sold as far ahead as tanners are willing to buy. New Englands are quiet. The demand for calf and sheepskins has lessened. The New York market is well cleaned up, buyers substantially testifying their appreciation of the improved quality of the offerings.

### HIDELETS.

The Imperial Enamelled Co., of Philadelphia, has changed to Landell Enamelled Leather Co.

Jacob Burton, who conducted a hide business in Gold street, New York, under the firm name of J. B. Sagemann, and was also in the employ of Joseph Hecht, deer skins, died in Brooklyn on the 10th inst. He was about forty years of age, was well known and

highly respected in the trade. His remains were taken to Johnstown, N. Y., for interment.

### CREATING BUSINESS.

We have received a little pamphlet issued by the Southern Railway, giving in detail the growth of textile mills along the lines of that system during the year just ended, together with an enumeration of all the textile industries now located in the same territory. The pamphlet is interesting, not only in its showing of the really remarkable work which this road is accomplishing in building up the section which it covers, but vastly more so in the revelations of possibilities which await the application of similar principles to other systems.

The Southern has long been noted for the persistent policy it has followed in this particular. Since its reorganization it has been the best friend the South has had, and while the work accomplished cannot be classed as philanthropic, a great deal of it has been for the benefit of the South in the abstract, rather than for direct profit to the Southern system as a corporation. The pamphlet in question shows that during 1900 no less than 94 new textile mills and kindred industries were located along the railway, with an equipment of 1,137,500 spindles and 22,185 looms. In addition a number of established concerns increased their equipment, several of them erecting new mills, while others replaced old machinery with new. In addition to the mills enumerated, 16 other textile mill buildings are in various stages of construction, and several companies have been organized for the purpose of beginning work this year. In all the total of mills now numbers over 500, with an equipment of 117,619 looms and 4,463,493 spindles.

This may be regarded as tedious enumeration, but the lesson it conveys ought not to be lost on railway managers in general. The territory traversed by the Southern six or eight years ago, omitting a few centralized points, was regarded as most unpromising in general prospects. Yet the managers of the system, by sheer persistence, have so changed conditions that the property to-day is regarded as one of the most promising in the country.

The most vital point in railroad operation is supposed to be the scientific handling of transportation, but second to it ought to be an intelligent application to the work of guaranteeing a steady volume of transportation to handle, and in that particular a golden opportunity has been neglected. The success of the Southern road in establishing on an average two textile mills a week along its lines during the full year 1900, should open the eyes of other railway managers.—New York Financier.

### Butchers and Drovers Meet.

The stockholders of the Butchers and Drovers' Stock Yard, Nashville, Tenn., held a meeting last week, declared a dividend and elected officers.

## TANNING CHEMISTS

If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analyses, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products. Tanning chemistry a specialty.

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350 Nassau St., New York City.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## Weekly Review.

**TALLOW.**—Lard is the keynote to the tallow situation. Its slight weakness early in the week drove buyers of beef fat out of the market. Where in the previous week there was buoyancy, especially over the Western markets, and when large purchases were steadily under way, this week there has been a very conservative feeling among buyers. Sales have taken place upon the Eastern markets at a decline, or at least the bid figures of the previous week, which were then rejected, are now accepted, while the Western markets, although not abating pretensions over held prices, yet could not sell except at easier figures. Unquestionably tallow had been spurt only latterly by reason of its larger wants for other than soap purposes, and which invited a speculative feeling. It would be reasonable to expect a changed tone to firmness immediately upon a recovery of the lard market. The reactions to easier figures for lard had been due to expectations of larger receipts of hogs for a while on the improved conditions of the country roads. It is an unusually sensitive position to the influences indicated. Of course, the larger receipts of cattle at the West than at this time last year increases the production of tallow, the makers of which, if they had to depend upon interest of soap buyers, would find a much more unsatisfactory market, particularly as it is realized that there is no prospect of export demand. The soap trading of the country is being done on a narrow margin of profit, and the soap makers will go very slow over buying of tallow unless they think the product is going to get away from them by some such factor as was exhibited latterly in the demands for it for other purposes. Moreover, there is a good deal of dissatisfaction over the extent of the business in soap and the active competition for the trading in it. The producers of tallow watch the market very closely, and are ready to sell on any signs of reactions, as there seems to be a fair profit to them at current figures. On Tuesday, in New York, there was a lot of 50 hhds. city sold at 5c, and another lot of 50 hhds. offered at 5c, and not taken. There were then 150 tes. city sold at 5½c, and 300 tes. prime country at 5½c. On Wednesday the London sale showed a large offering, or only 2,500 casks, with half sold, at unchanged prices. There were offers to sell city in hhds. here at 5c, and 4½c bid, and city, in tierces, offered at 5½c, with 5½c bid. City edible is at about 6c.

Country made is offered easier and taken only moderately, with sales for the week of 275,000 lbs. in lots at 4¼@4½c for the lower grades, to 5¼@5½c for nice goods. The Western markets are asking 5½c for prime packers, 5¼c for city renderers, 5½c for No. 1 country, ½c for No. 2 do. The Western demand upon the New York market is suspended; the lot of city in negotiation last week for the week failed to go through, as the buyer and seller were about ¼c apart in their views over prices; 5½c was the best bid for it in tanks delivered at Chicago; even this probably would not now be paid.

On Thursday, 4½c bid for city, hhds., by the home trade and 5c asked. The weekly contract deliveries to the home trade of about 200 hhds. city will probably go in at 5c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—This market will, of course, move with lard. It has been very quiet this week because of the slacker tendency of the hog fat, with reader sellers at the previous week's trading basis. The consumption of the stearine is large because the compounds are selling freely, while they are more and more displacing pure lard in attention of consumer; but the makers of the compound are temporarily well supplied with the stearine. Sellers in New York at 9c, and bids

scarce over 8¾c. At the West, sales of 80,000 lbs., 9½c, and later a car lot at 9c.

**LARD STEARINE** easing up a little in price because of diminished wants for the make of refined lard. But few lots on offer at Eastern markets. About 9½c quoted.

**GREASE** becoming more difficult to sell, because of the reaction for tallow and enhanced disposition to await development. Sales of 160,000 lbs. white, 4½@5½c, and 50,000 lbs. yellow 4 15-16@4½c. "A" white quoted at 5¼@5½c, "B" white at 4½@5c; yellow, 4¼@4½c; bone, 4¾@4½c; fancy do., 4¾@4½c; house, 4½@4½c.

**GREASE STEARINE** easing up a little. Not much on offer, yet at the same time very little demand either from exporters or home buyers. Yellow at 5c, and white at 5½c.

**LARD OIL.**—Large makers are well supplied with lower cost oil than present figures, and the feeling is quiet. The make is light, and accumulations are moderate. About 60c quoted.

**CORN OIL.**—Linseed oil in mid-week was up to 28s. 6d. in London, an advance of fully 2s. in three days. This prompts a stronger market for corn oil, with increased demand from the Continent for the make of soft soap; \$4.65 now bid for car lots and \$4.65 to \$4.75 now quoted.

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following are the exports from New York to Europe for week ending April 13 of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers and Destination.	Oil cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef. tes & bbls.	Pork.	Lard. tes & pkgs.
Iberian, Liverpool .....	727	1,181	47	226	...	140	5,425
Georgic, Liverpool .....	800	298	1,976	533	...	200	...
Germanic, Liverpool .....	...	420	2,920	1,052	...	25	465
Servia, Liverpool .....	...	500	485	...	...	80	2,860
Georgian, Liverpool .....	3,200	...	2,129	085	...	...	8,350
New York, Southampton .....	...	...	160	...	...	...	1,550
Manitou, London .....	750	...	342	...	...	...	2,850
Llandaff City, Bristol .....	...	...	1,162	...	110	100	4,860
Ohio, Hull .....	...	...	...	...	...	11	2,515
Cervantes, Manchester .....	...	...	471	...	...	...	10,650
State of Nebraska, Glasgow .....	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	390
Pinnars Point, Leath & Dundee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bulgaria, Hamburg .....	...	...	39	23	420	50	175
Romsdalen, Hamburg .....	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	500
Rotterdam, Rotterdam .....	4,405	...	220	...	100	...	290
Rhein, Bremen .....	...	...	50	...	150	...	782
Southwark, Antwerp .....	6,554	...	624	...	...	...	1,420
British Queen, Antwerp .....	...	...	225	...	...	...	550
La Champagne, Havre .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Collingwood, Dunkirk .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
Peninsular, Lisbon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Nassovia, Baltic .....	...	...	50	...	...	...	73
Alexandra, Baltic .....	...	...	445	...	50	8	650
Trave, Mediterranean .....	...	...	135	...	...	...	200
Sicilia, Mediterranean .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	790
Karamania, Mediterranean .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015
Manila, Mediterranean .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
Duchessa di Genoa, Mediterranean .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pocasset, Mediterranean .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Total .....	18,856	1,218	12,661	2,300	336	820	6,860
Last week .....	16,060	2,153	7,946	2,230	1,378	782	50,755
Same time in 1900 .....	9,325	5,471	10,862	10	160	355	4,267

Last year: 235 hhds. tallow; Georgic to Liverpool, 200 hhds. tallow; Rotterdam to Rotterdam, 150 tes. tallow; Alexandra to Baltic, 105 tes. tallow; Georgian to Liverpool, 100 hhds. tallow. Cheese receipts from May 1, 1900, to April 12, 1901, 1,363,211 boxes; cheese receipts same period last year, 1,209,874 boxes. Total of actual shipments, May 1, 1900, to April 6, 1901, 536,153 boxes. Total of actual shipments, same time last year, 380,184 boxes.

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TALLOW

SOAP MATERIALS

GREASE

.... CHEMICALS ....

CAUSTIC SODA  
BORAX

COCOANUT OIL  
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI  
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL  
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

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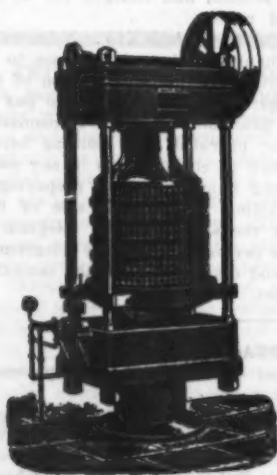
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For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;  
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REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,  
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Ware-  
housing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1900.

Mr. John R. Rowand,  
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbon-  
ized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and  
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality  
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.  
Yours truly, **JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,**  
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and  
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**SKEWERS**

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ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,****Official Chemists of the New York  
Produce Exchange.****JAMES C. DUFF,**  
CHIEF CHEMIST,150 Nassau Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—W. H. Luden, Reading, Pa., will build ice plant.

—The new ice plant at Woodston, N. J., is nearly completed.

—J. O. Pratt, Temple Bella, Tex., will erect cold storage plant.

—Work has commenced on the Thiele ice plant at Goshen, Ind.

—The ice factory at Gallipolis, O., is completed and in operation.

—The Farmers' Creamery, Sioux City, Ia., is adding cold storage plant.

—The Jacob Dold Packing Co., Wichita, Kan., will overhaul ice plant.

—A creamery is in prospect at Carroll, Me., says the Keytesville "Courier."

—A creamery will be built at New Hartford, Ia., says the Des Moines "Capital."

—A creamery is being erected at Naples, Minn., says the St. Paul "Globe."

—The Purden Creamery Co., Purden, Mo., capital \$2,050, has been incorporated.

—Work has commenced on the plant of the Consumers Ice Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

—The dairy of Charles Matthews, New Albany, Ind., damaged by fire; loss \$2,500.

—The Delaware Ice Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

—The Guilford Co-operative Creamery Co., Guilford, N. Y., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated.

—A creamery may be established at Pendleton, Ore. Dairy Commissioner Bailey, of Oregon, is agitating the subject.

—The Hartland Creamery Co., Hartland, Ill., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by Robert Forrest, J. W. Primm and W. Desmond.

—The Ice and Cold Storage Co., Los Angeles, Cal., has petitioned the City Council for a franchise to lay refrigeration pipes in the streets.

—The National Ice and Coal Co., Cincinnati, O., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by J. B. Menke, W. J. Mulvihill, Edward Lamping and others.

—S. Pells and I. M. Lobenstein, Rock Island, Ill., have purchased the plant of the Crystal Springs Brewing and Ice Co., at Boulder, Col., and will enlarge it.

—The White Clover Dairy Co., Coleman Station, N. Y., capital \$80,000, has been incorporated by S. A. Brooker, H. E. Ott and Joseph Lahey, of New York city.

—The Greenwich Dairy Co., New York City, capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by Joseph Laenmill, C. Jetter, New York; and Henry Martin, Jersey City, N. J.

—It is said that a majority of the stockholders of the Consolidated Equipment Co. have accepted the offer of the Consolidated Refrigerating Co. for a consolidation.

(Late Ice Notes, page 18)

## OUTLET INVESTMENT FOR ELEVATORS AND COOLING MACHINERY.

"If a building company with sufficient capital would come here," says Consul-General R. F. Patterson, writing from Calcutta, India, under date of February 28, 1901, "and erect first-class apartment houses, such as we have in New York and other large cities, of six or eight stories (not more, as the ceilings must be high on account of the hot climate), with elevators and all modern improvements, they would be taken by government officials and merchants at a large rental.

"A dwelling house, such as is regarded first class, of two or three stories, with a good-sized compound (ground), rents for from \$2,000 to \$3,500 per annum.

"Calcutta is a city of about 800,000 population, the capital of British India, the residence of the Viceroy, as well as of the officers of the Secretariat and the officials connected with the government, with their thousands of employees, but without one first-class hotel. During the cold season, the native princes and other wealthy citizens of India visit Calcutta, besides tourists from every part of the world; hotels are so crowded that it is almost impossible to secure rooms at any price, and tents are put on the roofs for the accommodation of guests. I know of no place where first-class hotels are more needed or would bring better returns on the investments than in Calcutta."

## GOOD MARKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is proposed to start a cold storing system at Port Elizabeth to enable frozen beef to be imported there. Port Elizabeth is evidently taking the tide at the flood, for there can be no doubt that large quantities of chilled and frozen meat will be imported into South Africa within the next few years. An Australian soldier who has seen much of the country says, in the "Queenslander," that, with the exception of a few isolated herds, mostly rotten with scab, all the live stock in the country is being eaten either by the Boers or the British, and he is confident that nearly all meat eaten in South Africa during the next five or six years will have to be imported. It is also plain that within the next

few years a good deal of live stock must be imported into the country.

## ILLINOIS WAREHOUSE BILL.

The warehouse bill, pending before the Illinois legislature, has been favorably reported by the committee and is likely to become a law. If any work is being done against it it is so quiet that no one is aware of it. If this law goes into effect it will bar all refrigerator owners from advancing money on produce stored. There will be ways to avoid the law, as owners of the coolers could have employees who could store stuff when it would really belong to the company. Chicago produce houses generally favor the bill.—Kansas City Packer.

## TARIFF ON MACHINERY IN DUTCH INDIA.

Consul Hill sends from Amsterdam, March 12, 1901, a fuller statement of the tariff of the Netherlands East Indies than was contained in his report on "American machinery for Dutch India." The tariff rates are as follows:

Factory and steam engines, machinery; machines and tools for agricultural, factory and steam purposes, mining and trades, and also parts thereof, if considered so by the custom house officers, free.

Iron, ironware, cast, wrought, milled or forged, not separately specified, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

## DECISION ON GREASE.

By the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the United States vs. G. H. Leonard & Co., the judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings. The case related to the duty assessed on an importation of "hard yellow grease" and "white grease." The Collector classified the entire importation as wool grease. The Court says that the importation, while not wool grease as commonly understood in the trade, yet it is in truth and fact wool grease and should be classified as such.

## APPRAISER'S DECISION.

WILLIAM BEADENKOPF.—The merchandise consisted of raw goat skins with hair on. The skins were classified as free of duty, but the hair thereon was assessed as wool, under the provisions of schedule K of the tariff act of 1897. The importer claimed that this hair, as well as the skins, should be free of duty.

The protests were sustained and the decision of the Collector reversed.

# P & B

## Insulating Papers

Air-Tight, Water-Proof, Acid-and-Brine-Proof, Very Durable. Endorsed by Experts. Tasteless, Odorless. Only the Best Materials in their make-up. Have stood the test of seventeen years' use.

**THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY**  
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**THE STURTEVANT 8-POLE MOTOR.**

The 8-pole type of motor lends itself particularly well to adoption for fan driving. Its comparative lightness and its compactness make it a comparatively simple matter to attach it to the side of the ordinary fan. The B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston, Mass., has been developing the electric fan along various lines during the past few years, and as an outcome has produced a type of 8-pole motor illustrated herewith which may be attached either directly to the fan side or as shown, supported upon feet and used as an independent machine.

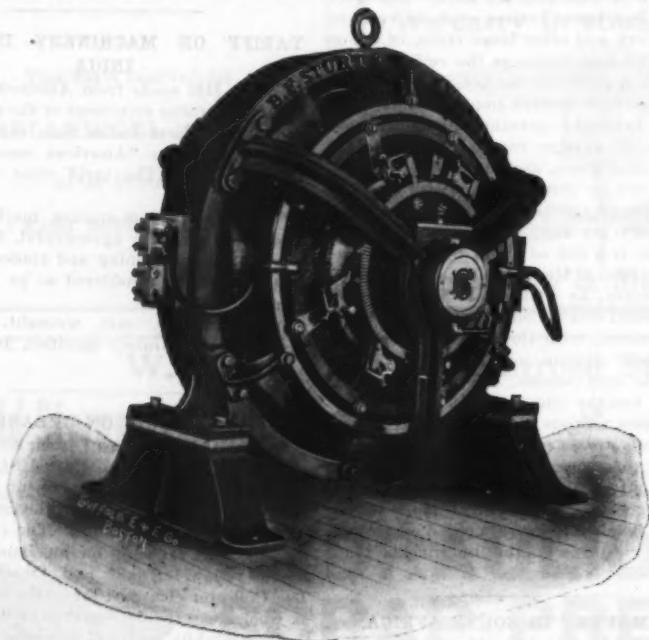
The field ring, which also constitutes the frame, is of wrought iron in the small, of cast steel in the medium, and of cast iron in the large size. The field cores are of wrought

iron in the largest machines, which are equipped with special bases and pedestal bearings. The shaft runs in gun-metal sleeves and is lubricated by means of ring oilers.

In this style these motors are built in powers ranging from 3 to 37½ H. P. at normal speed. In larger sizes a pedestal base is provided giving the motor a still more substantial character. In all sizes these machines are built both as motors and generators.

**ANOTHER OLEO BILL.**

Butter interests in Pennsylvania will present to the Legislature a bill which provides for a license fee of \$1,000 for oleo manufacturers, \$500 for wholesalers, \$100 for retailers, \$50 for hotels, restaurants and dining rooms, and \$10 for boarding houses. It requires oleo to



iron and the pole shoes of cast iron, of such peculiar shape and size as to render these machines capable of meeting extreme variations of load without sparking or the necessity of adjustment.

The field coils are machine wound, thoroughly insulated, and of such open construction as to secure the maximum radiation and ventilation. The armature core is built up of laminated slotted discs, which are solidly clamped between two brass rings having corresponding slots. The coils are machine wound, of uniform size and shape and thoroughly insulated, the armature being of the drum type.

The commutator is of large diameter, the segments being of fine drop-forged copper. For high voltages or small outputs at low speed two sets of reaction carbon brushes are usually employed, and from the character of the design require no adjustment. Tripod bearing yokes are provided as shown, except

be marked in the same manner as prescribed by the United States statutes. It also requires constables to report to the quarter sessions court all violations of the oleo law.

Violators of the law may be indicted without a preliminary hearing before a magistrate. Prosecution may be brought both criminally and civilly by any citizen, as well as the Dairy and Food Commissioner. One-half of the penalty recovered shall be paid to the prosecutor. An injunction may be secured against any oleo dealer under indictment to prevent further violation of the law.

The Dairy and Food Commissioner is given authority to enter any place where he suspects oleo is sold and take samples. He is required to publish a bulletin every six months, giving the list of persons to whom licenses have been issued and the persons who have been prosecuted for violation of the law and the disposition of the suits against them.

**TO TEST INSPECTION LAW.**

The Cattle and Horse Association of Colorado is preparing with the National Live Stock Association to make a test of the State Inspection law of Colorado with the idea of knocking out finally for good and all the idea that seems to exist in some States that stock carrying a Federal bill of health can be held up at every State line and be forced to pay an alleged inspection fee to State authorities. Fred P. Johnson, assistant secretary of the Colorado association, says that the Colorado stockmen are preparing to bring the suit in the Federal courts and have no doubt but that they will win out.

**CREAMERY PACKAGE FIRE.**

Fire damaged the immense dry kilns of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, at Portland, Ind. The kilns contained between 400,000 and 500,000 staves and heading, worth probably \$20,000, and one-half to two-thirds is burned and ruined. The buildings also suffered damage exceeding \$2,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TELEPHONE No. 87.—39TH STREET.

**JOSEPH STERN & SON**

(Successors to STERN & METZGER.)

**WHOLESALE BUTCHERS**

ABATTOIRS, 616, 618 & 620 W. 40th St.

SALESROOMS, 617, 619 & 621 W. 39th St., N. Y.

**BEST QUALITY OF CITY DRESSED REFRIGERATED BEEF ALWAYS ON HAND.**

**C. & G. MÜLLER,**

*Actiengesellschaft,*

In Rixdorf-Berlin and Stettin, Germany

IMPORTERS OF  
**LARD, BEEF AND PORK PRODUCTS  
OF ALL KINDS, COTTONSEED OIL  
AND CHOICE TALLOW.**

MAIN OFFICES:

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**Russian Sheep Casings**

**EXPORTERS**

**HABERKORN BROS.**

Admiralitätsstrasse, HAMBURG, GERMANY

Importers of All Kinds of

**AMERICAN SAUSAGE CASINGS**

**G. H. MUMM & CO.**

**EXTRA DRY.**

As shown by Customs statistics the imports in 1900 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry reached the enormous figure of 110,441 cases, being 79,293 cases more than of any other brand—a record unprecedented in the history of champagne. Special attention is called to the remarkably fine quality now being imported.

**MEAT CURING MACHINE**

**INVALUABLE TO PACKERS, BUTCHERS AND MEAT PRESERVERS GENERALLY.**

It effectually prevents making sour or unsound meats. A large saving in curing materials is realized, the minimum quantity required for seasoning being all that is necessary for preserving. Reduces the time of curing one-third to one-half. It will accomplish TEN-FOLD more than any other device extant for a similar purpose. If 10 to 50 hogs a day be cut, it will save its cost (\$200) every week it is used. It is simple, mechanical, substantial, durable. Send to us for our book telling all about it. Address the inventor and manufacturer.

**ALBERT H. HATCH,**

400 Greenwich Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

## OIL BY WEIGHT OR MEASURE.

A case has come before one of the American law courts in which a firm of linseed-oil users sued a linseed oil company for a sum of money representing what they claimed to be shortage in the supply of oil sent them. They bought the oil at a certain price per gallon, and the sellers, in sending it, did not measure the oil, but weighed it, and allowed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. to the gallon. It should be remembered here that the United States gallon is smaller than the Imperial gallon in the proportion of 8.34 to 10. Now, the buyers said that by this course of procedure they did not get full measure. They ought to have received 7 lbs. 9 ozs., instead of 7 lbs. 8 ozs., as being more nearly the true equivalent of a gallon, and hence they claimed the difference. The sellers pleaded the universal custom of the trade, it being recognized that  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. was equivalent to a gallon; but the Court did not listen to this, but condemned them to pay the claim. Now, we have much the same sort of custom here now, while our courts, as a rule, give authority to trade customs, even if they be not exactly right, arguing that everyone is aware of the custom, and that prices or values are reckoned accordingly, and so no material harm is done, yet the matter has never, we believe, come before our law courts and so one cannot exactly say whether the judges would actually recognize the trade custom or not. Generally, in dealing with oils, the retailer buys it in tons, that is, by weight, and sells it out by gallons, and in doing so he does not actually measure the number of gallons he gets to the ton of oil, but he assumes that, in the case of cotton or linseed oil, a gallon will weigh 9 lbs., or in the case of petroleum oil it will weigh 8 lbs. Now, as a matter of fact, neither of these assumptions is right; a gallon of cotton oil will weigh 9 lbs. 4 ozs., while one of linseed oil weighs 9 lbs. 5 ozs., and a gallon of petroleum oil sometimes less than 8 lbs., and sometimes a little more. Then temperature has some influence; a gallon of oil in winter at 32° Fahr. will weigh more than a gallon of oil in summer at a temperature of 80° Fahr. Some sellers are well aware of this, and make a practice of buying by weight and selling by measure, but warming the oil before selling it, particularly in winter time. Really there is only one safe way of dealing—buying by weight and selling by weight.—Oil and Color-mans' Journal.

## STURTEVANT NOT CRIPPLED BY FIRE.

The fire which visited the works of the B. F. Sturtevant Co. at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Sunday, April 14, proved to be far less disastrous than was first reported. Only the engine and electrical departments were injured. The power plant was started up with but a single day's delay incident to renewing belts damaged by fire and the entire blower, heater, forge, galvanized iron and shipping departments, with the foundry, pattern shop, etc., were in full operation on that day and the shipments going forward as usual. No valuable office records were lost, the most serious damage occurring in the advertising department, where a large amount of printed matter was destroyed. Fortunately, however, an entirely new general catalogue was in press at the time and copies were issued on April 16 in time to meet all demands for information. New offices were established on Monday morning in a nearby building and on Monday noon the business was running as usual. With these facilities at its disposal there is no likelihood of any delay in shipments, except such as may occur in the electrical and engine departments, and arrangements are already made for handling this work.

## THE MARKET REVIEWS

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

## Weekly Review.

**Reactions in Prices Through Larger Hog Receipts—Slightly Unsettled Conditions—Cash Demands Less Active, But Stocks Still Gain Slowly.**

The markets for the products changed about to some weakness early in the week; they have since been a little unsettled. The larger hog supplies counted upon for this week have materialized. They have been the influencing factor in the easier drift of prices. The better weather conditions and the improved condition of the country roads, in our opinion, accounts for the larger swine supplies, rather than that there are more hogs in the interior marketable than had been expected. It looks to us as though the rush of swine at the marketable centers would soon be over and that the markets for the products would then resume their late buoyant appearance. Of course, there is some talk that the coming May liquidation may further slightly unsettle prices; then, again, that as the "short" interest has been well eliminated that the packers may be further concerned over easier prices and particularly if hog supplies prove of sufficient volume to attract their attention. But we have regarded the markets generally for some time as upon a basis controlled more by the influence of cash demands, while that speculation has had little to do with them beyond a temper for temporary manipulation. The only poor point this week has been in some falling off of the cash demands and because of the slightly weaker drift of prices. Cash buyers were remarkably ready to take up offerings of the products close to their production in the recent advancing tendency, but they have felt through this week as though there was a possibility of a further yielding of prices and have refrained from buying on other than urgent orders. It would not require more than a moderate reaction of the tone to bring these cash buyers in as freely as formerly. Up to last Saturday the stock of lard in Chicago had gained only about 1,000 tcs. in the two weeks from the beginning of the month. It has probably further gained this week, as well as the stocks of pork and meats. But in any probability of hog supplies it is clear that the stocks of the products could not prove burdensome in many weeks and that the packers will again soon have more favorable situations of prices.

The shipments to Europe continue liberal either on contracts of meats and lard or by the packers for direct sale there, notwithstanding the more conservative attitude of general European buyers, while the stuff is going quickly into consumption there. Moreover, the halting disposition of some home distributors means only larger wants in the near future, as there is no sign of a diminution of consumers' wants over the South at least, which had furnished through the season a larger part of the buying orders.

The outside interest is very narrow over the May option, but has leaned more to the "short" side for September and perhaps for

July. However, these speculators are contented with small profits, realizing that the market is likely to become spury at any time, and that all late deliveries would naturally sympathize with any development on the near months. Packers are quickly absorbing any of the offerings of early months from the outsiders. Brokers who usually operate for Armour and Swift have especially been quick buyers at easier prices. It was said that May lard and ribs had been sold by the Anglo to some extent. Generally there is not much briskness to speculation.

The business in the compound lard has been very good this week all over the country; the product has not given way in price because however slightly easier in values cotton oil is in New York it is bringing top prices all over the South, while oleo stearine is only slightly easier in tone.

In New York there is very conservative buying of refined lard this week for the continent. Shippers otherwise have been doing little. Prices are lower. Of mess pork exporters have taken light quantities at 25@50c lower prices. City family pork has been hard to sell at easier figures. Short clear pork holds up well. The city cutters have found more trouble in selling bellies except at easier prices, and 12 lbs. av. pickled, loose, are hard to place over 9c. The export demands are slack. Pickled shoulders are not plenty and firm in price, and pickled hams sell fairly well at steady prices. The Cuban markets continue to get most of their orders satisfied at the West.

In New York sales this week to this writing, 750 tcs. western steam lard, p.t., now quoted at about \$8.55; 850 tcs. city lard, \$8.15@8.40 (compound lard, 6%); 600 bbls. mess pork, \$15@15.50; 325 bbls. city family do., \$16@16.50; 475 bbls. short clear do., \$16@17.50; 3,600 city pickled shoulders,  $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; 5,800 pickled hams,  $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c; 3,000 green bellies,  $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; 2,500 green hams,  $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10$ c; 18,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. av.,  $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; 14,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. av.,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Exports from Atlantic ports last week: 3,917 bbls. pork, 9,949,540 lbs. lard, 16,080-636 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 5,904 bbls. pork, 15,606,384 lbs. lard, 15,414,248 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Favors sellers; city extra India mess, tcs., \$14@16; sales, 400 tcs.; mess, \$8@8.50; family, \$10.75@11; packet, \$9.75@10.

## Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	1901.	1900.
March 1 to April 10—		
Chicago .....	615,000	720,000
Kansas City .....	320,000	298,000
Omaha .....	205,000	225,000
St. Louis .....	210,000	185,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	157,000	160,000
Indianapolis .....	87,000	85,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	29,000	31,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	30,300	34,000
Cincinnati .....	53,000	65,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	34,000	55,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	33,700	43,000
Sioux City, Iowa .....	65,000	81,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	57,000	51,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	32,000	32,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	43,000	43,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	28,000	17,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	7,500	10,500
Above and all other .....	2,135,000	2,310,000

—Price Current.

Read THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.



## HIDES AND SKINS

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Coincident with the coming-in of short-haired hides, there is a better demand at increased prices. This is a natural consequence of the deferred purchases of tanners who have been holding off, preferring to pay higher prices for present qualities than to buy the inferior offerings at old prices. Despite the increased demand it is not adequate to the supply.

**NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, are in rather better request. They have moved to the number of 5,000 at 10½¢.

**NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS** are held at 10½¢, though there is no dearth of supply.

**NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS** are in improved request. About 8,000 have moved at 11½¢; some holders now demand 12¢.

**NO. 1 NATIVE COWS**, free of brands, are stronger. About 7,000 have moved at 9½¢@9¼¢.

**BRANDED COWS** are in limited demand and supply. They range from 9¼¢@9½¢, according to holder.

**NATIVE BULLS** offer at 9¼¢@9½¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—There is a much stronger tone prevailing and it is rumored that sales have been effected on private terms above the market. In addition to increased operation there is an appreciably increased inquiry. We quote:

**NO. 1 BUFFS**, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved in a small way at 6¼¢@7¼¢ for the two selections. It is claimed that some lots were moved for more money and that dealers now demand 8¢ for first quality.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., are an indifferent factor at buff prices for the selections.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** are not a very active factor. They run from 7¼¢@8¼¢ flat, according to weight, quality and selection.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are scarce and firmly held at 8¼¢.

**NATIVE BULLS** are in good request at 7¼¢@8¢ flat.

**CALFSKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., are now firmly held at 11¼¢, smaller hides being refused. As they are scarce and in request, it is not unlikely that they will advance.

**NO. 1 KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., have sold, short-haired prime stock, as high as 9¼¢.

**DEACONS** are a firm factor at 60¢@80¢. They are in advancing tendency.

**SLUNKS**, 25¢.

**HORSEHIDES** range from \$3.25@3.30, according to weight, quality and selection.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Supplies are scarce and some varieties are in active request. We quote:

**PACKET PELTS**, \$1.07½@1.20.

**PACKER SHEARLINGS**, 40¢@45¢.

**COUNTRY SHEARLINGS**, 85¢@1.

**PACKER LAMBS**, 70¢@90¢.

### BOSTON.

7½¢ still prevails for buffs, though the price is more firmly sustained. Shippers seem willing to sell ahead, though tanners manifest comparatively little interest. New Englands are in little request at 7½¢. The call for both calf and sheepskins has appreciably lessened.

### PHILADELPHIA.

In sympathy with contemporary points, the market has gained tone. Rates are in advancing tendency. We quote:

**CITY STEERS**, 9½¢.  
**COUNTRY STEERS**, 9¢.  
**CITY COWS**, 7¼¢@8¼¢.  
**COUNTRY COWS**, 7¼¢@7½¢.  
**BULLS**, 7½¢@8¢.  
**CALFSKINS**, apathetic.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—A stimulated inquiry at unchanged prices noted.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN SALTED HIDES.**—The market is well cleaned up. Coincident with improved quality there is an increased demand. We quote:

**NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS**, 10½¢@10¾¢.  
**BUTT BRANDED STEERS**, 10¼¢.  
**SIDE BRANDED STEERS**, 9¼¢@10¢.  
**CITY COWS**, 8¼¢.  
**NATIVE BULLS**, 8¼¢.  
**CALFSKINS** (see page 42).

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—Last week closed in a very satisfactory manner. Large sales in the four leading Western markets, and in Kansas City something over 30,000 hides. The commencement of the week saw heavy Texas selling at 11¼¢; before the close sales at 11½¢. It is needless to say that such sales have made the packers very sanguine as to the future values of more especially short-haired hides. There are still a good many hides lying around unsold, and the sharp advance may cause tanners to follow slowly, but at present take off may be called "good shedders" and short-haired tanners may purchase freely. The March hides ran remarkably well for hair, and so far less manured hides this winter than for many years. Holders of April hides are inclined to be stiff. It is not probable that any of the packers will carry their long-haired stock to summer if they can help it. It would look as if tanners were not over well supplied at their tanneries—they demand quick shipments—and take out hides quicker than ever from a point of curing. The scarcity of branded cows has proved a blessing to the holder of light and heavy cows. It would look as if tanners who generally tan branded cows will have to come to market several times for natives, as the branded stock cannot be expected before six weeks—hence there is a very good chance of disposing the remaining native cows at good figures. The whole outlook is promising.

### SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market shows an appreciably increased activity. Tanners prefer to pay increased prices for the comparatively superior offerings of to-day and many are replenishing on this basis. There is not sufficient demand as yet to equal the kill. The country market has also made appreciable progress, quotations having stiffened and the prospective call being greatly improved. It is claimed that a number of private transactions have been effected at an advance. Inquiry is greatly stimulated. Buffs at 7½¢@7¾¢ are in improved request in Boston. Shippers have sold as far ahead as tanners are willing to buy. New Englands are quiet. The demand for calf and sheepskins has lessened. The New York market is well cleaned up, buyers substantially testifying their appreciation of the improved quality of the offerings.

### HIDELETS.

The Imperial Enameled Co., of Philadelphia, has changed to Landell Enameled Leather Co.

Jacob Burton, who conducted a hide business in Gold street, New York, under the firm name of J. B. Sagemann, and was also in the employ of Joseph Hecht, deer skins, died in Brooklyn on the 10th inst. He was about forty years of age, was well known and

highly respected in the trade. His remains were taken to Johnstown, N. Y., for interment.

### CREATING BUSINESS.

We have received a little pamphlet issued by the Southern Railway, giving in detail the growth of textile mills along the lines of that system during the year just ended, together with an enumeration of all the textile industries now located in the same territory. The pamphlet is interesting, not only in its showing of the really remarkable work which this road is accomplishing in building up the section which it covers, but vastly more so in the revelations of possibilities which await the application of similar principles to other systems.

The Southern has long been noted for the persistent policy it has followed in this particular. Since its reorganization it has been the best friend the South has had, and while the work accomplished cannot be classed as philanthropic, a great deal of it has been for the benefit of the South in the abstract, rather than for direct profit to the Southern system as a corporation. The pamphlet in question shows that during 1900 no less than 94 new textile mills and kindred industries were located along the railway, with an equipment of 1,137,500 spindles and 22,185 looms. In addition a number of established concerns increased their equipment, several of them erecting new mills, while others replaced old machinery with new. In addition to the mills enumerated, 16 other textile mill buildings are in various stages of construction, and several companies have been organized for the purpose of beginning work this year. In all the total of mills now numbers over 500, with an equipment of 117,619 looms and 4,463,493 spindles.

This may be regarded as tedious enumeration, but the lesson it conveys ought not to be lost on railway managers in general. The territory traversed by the Southern six or eight years ago, omitting a few centralized points, was regarded as most unpromising in general prospects. Yet the managers of the system, by sheer persistence, have so changed conditions that the property to-day is regarded as one of the most promising in the country.

The most vital point in railroad operation is supposed to be the scientific handling of transportation, but second to it ought to be an intelligent application to the work of guaranteeing a steady volume of transportation to handle, and in that particular a golden opportunity has been neglected. The success of the Southern road in establishing on an average two textile mills a week along its lines during the full year 1900, should open the eyes of other railway managers.—New York Financier.

### Butchers and Drovers Meet.

The stockholders of the Butchers and Drovers' Stock Yard, Nashville, Tenn., held a meeting last week, declared a dividend and elected officers.

## TANNING CHEMISTS

If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analyses, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products. Tanning chemistry a specialty.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER LABORATORY,  
Official Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange,  
250 Nassau St., New York City.

## TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

### Weekly Review.

**TALLOW.**—Lard is the keynote to the tallow situation. Its slight weakness early in the week drove buyers of beef fat out of the market. Where in the previous week there was buoyancy, especially over the Western markets, and when large purchases were steadily under way, this week there has been a very conservative feeling among buyers. Sales have taken place upon the Eastern markets at a decline, or at least the bid figures of the previous week, which were then rejected, are now accepted, while the Western markets, although not abating pretensions over held prices, yet could not sell except at easier figures. Unquestionably tallow had been spurted only latterly by reason of its larger wants for other than soap purposes, and which invited a speculative feeling. It would be reasonable to expect a changed tone to firmness immediately upon a recovery of the lard market. The reactions to easier figures for lard had been due to expectations of larger receipts of hogs for a while on the improved conditions of the country roads. It is an unusually sensitive position to the influences indicated. Of course, the larger receipts of cattle at the West than at this time last year increases the production of tallow, the makers of which, if they had to depend upon interest of soap buyers, would find a much more unsatisfactory market, particularly as it is realized that there is no prospect of export demand. The soap trading of the country is being done on a narrow margin of profit, and the soap makers will go very slow over buying of tallow unless they think the product is going to get away from them by some such factor as was exhibited latterly in the demands for it for other purposes. Moreover, there is a good deal of dissatisfaction over the extent of the business in soap and the active competition for the trading in it. The producers of tallow watch the market very closely, and are ready to sell on any signs of reactions, as there seems to be a fair profit to them at current figures. On Tuesday, in New York, there was a lot of 50 hhds. city sold at 5c, and another lot of 50 hhds. offered at 5c, and not taken. There were then 150 tcs. city sold at 5½c, and 300 tcs. prime country at 5½c. On Wednesday the London sale showed a large offering, or only 2,500 casks, with half sold, at unchanged prices. There were offers to sell city in hhds. here at 5c, and 4½c bid, and city, in tierces, offered at 5½c, with 5½c bid. City edible is at about 6c.

Country made is offered easier and taken only moderately, with sales for the week of 275,000 lbs. in lots at 4¼@4½c for the lower grades, to 5¼@5½c for nice goods. The Western markets are asking 5½c for prime packers, 5¼c for city renderers, 5½c for No. 1 country, 4¼c for No. 2 do. The Western demand upon the New York market is suspended; the lot of city in negotiation last week for the week failed to go through, as the buyer and seller were about ¼c apart in their views over prices; 5½c was the best bid for it in tanks delivered at Chicago; even this probably would not now be paid.

On Thursday, 4½c bid for city, hhds., by the home trade and 5c asked. The weekly contract deliveries to the home trade of about 200 hhds. city will probably go in at 5c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—This market will, of course, move with lard. It has been very quiet this week because of the slacker tendency of the hog fat, with readier sellers at the previous week's trading basis. The consumption of the stearine is large because the compounds are selling freely, while they are more and more displacing pure lard in attention of consumer; but the makers of the compound are temporarily well supplied with the stearine. Sellers in New York at 9c, and bids

scarce over 8¾c. At the West, sales of 80,000 lbs., 9½c, and later a car lot at 9c.

**LARD STEARINE** easing up a little in price because of diminished wants for the make of refined lard. But few lots on offer at Eastern markets. About 9½c quoted.

**GREASE** becoming more difficult to sell, because of the reaction for tallow and enhanced disposition to await development. Sales of 160,000 lbs. white, 4¼@5½c, and 50,000 lbs. yellow 4 5-16@4¾c. "A" white quoted at 5¼@5½c, "B" white at 4¾@5c; yellow, 4¼@4½c; bone, 4¾@4½c; fancy do., 4¾@4½c; house, 4¼@4½c.

**GREASE STEARINE** easing up a little. Not much on offer, yet at the same time very little demand either from exporters or home buyers. Yellow at 5c, and white at 5½c.

**LARD OIL.**—Large makers are well supplied with lower cost oil than present figures, and the feeling is quiet. The make is light, and accumulations are moderate. About 69c quoted.

**CORN OIL.**—Linseed oil in mid-week was up to 28s. 6d. in London, an advance of fully 2s. in three days. This prompts a stronger market for corn oil, with increased demand from the Continent for the make of soft soap; \$4.65 now bid for car lots and \$4.65 to \$4.75 now quoted.

### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following are the exports from New York to Europe for week ending April 13 of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers and Destination.	Oil cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef, tcs & bbls.	Pork.	Lard, tcs. and pkgs.
Iberian, Liverpool .....	727	.....	1,181	.....	226	.....	140 5,425
Georgic, Liverpool .....	800	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	200
Germanic, Liverpool .....	.....	208	1,976	533	.....	.....	25 465
Servia, Liverpool .....	420	.....	2,920	1,052	.....	.....	80 2,890
Georgian, Liverpool .....	3,200	500	485	.....	.....	.....	8,350
New York, Southampton .....	.....	.....	2,129	685	.....	.....	1,550
Manitou, London .....	750	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	2,850
Llandaff City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	942	.....	.....	.....	4,890
Ohio, Hull .....	.....	.....	1,162	.....	110 100	11	2,515 10,650
Cervantes, Manchester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390 4,975
State of Nebraska, Glasgow .....	1,400	.....	471	.....	.....	.....	10 100
Pinnars Point, Leath & Dundee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 500
Bulgaria, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	30	23	420 50	290	1,200
Romsdalen, Hamburg .....	1,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam .....	4,405	.....	220	.....	100	.....	782 1,420
Rhein, Bremen .....	.....	.....	50	.....	150	.....	550
Southwark, Antwerp .....	6,554	.....	624	.....	.....	.....	890
British Queen, Antwerp .....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	1,050
La Champagne, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 650
Collingwood, Dunkirk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Peninsular, Lisbon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassovia, Baltic .....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	700 50
Alexandra, Baltic .....	.....	.....	445	.....	50 8	1,015	1,450
Trave, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	550
Sicilia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karamania, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Manila, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duchessa di Genoa, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Pocasset, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	18,856	1,218	12,681	2,300	336 820 69	6,890	50,755
Last week .....	16,090	2,153	7,946	2,230	1,378 782 187	6,207	55,219
Same time in 1900 .....	9,325	5,471	10,862	10	100 355 456	4,267	10,352

Last year: 235 hhds. tallow; Georgic to Liverpool, 200 hhds. tallow; Rotterdam to Rotterdam, 150 tcs. tallow; Alexandra to Baltic, 105 tcs. tallow; Georgian to Liverpool, 100 hhds. tallow. Cheese receipts from May 1, 1900, to April 12, 1901, 1,363,211 boxes; cheese receipts same period last year, 1,209,874 boxes. Total of actual shipments, May 1, 1900, to April 6, 1901, 536,153 boxes. Total of actual shipments, same time last year, 389,184 boxes.

## WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

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SOAP MATERIALS

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.... CHEMICALS ....

CAUSTIC SODA  
BORAX

COCOANUT OIL  
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI  
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL  
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



## COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

### Weekly Review.

**Quieter Conditions Because of Reactions in Lard—Slightly Easier Prices at the Seaboard.**

The course of the lard market this week has been slightly dispiriting to cotton oil. It has affected more the disposition to buy, but only at the seaboard markets, rather than disturbing prices materially. A quick reaction to stronger prices would undoubtedly come about from the statistical position of the oil with more stability to the lard market. The hog fat has yielded a little this week, more by reason of the effort of packers to take in somewhat larger hog supplies and pending, as well, the May liquidation. The slightly increased hog supplies are, we believe, mainly detentions from the for long time poor condition of the country roads. They are likely to hold along for a few days in fair volume to be followed by very moderate receipts, if reliance can be placed upon the many reports to that effect received from the farming sections. Our belief is that after a slight easing up of prices that the lard market will come around to a stronger tone and will again be advancing. The stocks of the hog fat at Chicago up to last Saturday were only 26,000 tierces, or a gain

of only about 1,000 tes. in two weeks, and this despite the reports that because of the high prices for the product that its consumption was falling off materially. Cotton oil just now, of course, depends in a good degree at least for materially higher prices upon the course of the lard market with the consequent volume of demands for compound. Statistically, with even only normal demands, the oil is well situated for prices, at least more in favor of sellers, and any slight slackness this week would seem to be of an immaterial order. Moreover the sharp advance in the price of linseed oil this week to 28s 6d, in London, is prompting some inquiry from the Continent for offgrade cotton oil; these bids were in instances of 33½c, while a light quantity then could be had at 34c. The foreign demand will not be of so much consequence except to put prices higher than counted upon.

From along the Southeast mill sections all reports are that the stocks or prime oil, more particularly grades that would make desirable bleaching qualities, are pretty well exhausted, while that crude, a little off in quality, is being closely bought up at 28c. Some full lines of oil are held in the Mississippi Valley. At New Orleans, where one company sold a little over 14,000 bbls. last week, and has only about 2,500 bbls. left there, while it will probably make only about 1,000 bbls. more by the close of the producing season, in conjunction with the other liberal sales reported at various points and mentioned in our previous review, brings the stocks down to very moderate volume. The trade opinion is that all around there is about one-fourth to three-eighths less oil held than at this time last year; the productions from left over seed will add little to the volume held. When it is considered that there is six months' consumption ahead to the new crop, even with a favorable cotton crop season, the basis for confidence over future values is apparent.

There has been little fresh business with the West this week, after the large takings previously within a fortnight; indeed, from miscellaneous sources it has been hard to find suitable quantities on offer to trade upon outside of off grade oils, while the productions from this along will necessarily be of other than prime oil. However, there is one lot of 12,000 bbls. in negotiation in Texas.

The speculation in New York is temporarily of a quiet order; where "long" oil is held it is not urgently offered, despite the temporary dullness.

The sales for the week in New York, to this writing, are 2,500 bbls. prime yellow, May delivery, at 36¼@36½c, now at about 36c; 200 bbls. do. last half May, 36½; 1,500 bbls. do., June, 37c, now offered at 36½c; 1,500 bbls. good off yellow, May, 35c; 300 bbls. do., spot, 34c, now offered at 34c, with 33½c bid. Winter yellow has been advanced to 41c. At the mills sales of seven tanks crude, at the Southeast, at 28½c; 20 tanks do. at 28c. A line of equal to 5,000 bbls. prime yellow, in tanks, sold f. o. b. Macon, at 32¼c, and this shows the top of the market; also 6 tanks refined, about prime yellow, in Houston, at 32c.

Later.—New York continues dull; only small lots, however, on offer; large lots held at steady prices. Sale of 100 bbls. prime yellow, June delivery, at 36c. May and June quoted at 36c bid and to 36¼c asked; July, 36¼c bid and to 37c asked.

### No Negroes Wanted.

The people of Comanche, Tex., object so strongly to negro labor that a cottonseed oil mill project has been temporarily abandoned.

### Improvements for Sioux City.

It is reported that the Sioux City Stock Yards Co. will expend \$100,000 this year in improving the plant.

J. J. CAFFEY, Pres. CHAS. P. FINK,  
Formerly Sec. Ky. Refining Co. Sec. & Treas.

## LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO.

REFINERS OF

"Louisville" Butter Oil.

"Progress" Butter and  
Cooking Oil.

"Royal" Prime Summer Yellow  
(Export Brand.)

"Ideal" Prime Summer White  
for Compound Lard.

Summer White and Yellow  
Miners and Soapmakers' Oils.

"Louisville Star"

Fulling and Scouring Soap.

OFFICE AND REFINERY:

FLOYD AND K STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "Cotton Oil," Louisville.

CHICAGO AGENCY:

H. M. ALEXANDER,  
525 Rialto Building,  
Tel. Main 2934, Bell Local and Long Distance.

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. G. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

E. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

## KENTUCKY REFINING CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

## COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,  
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,  
Crude C.S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

### SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

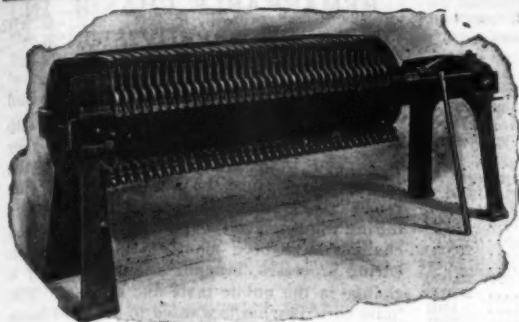
"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

Kentucky Refining Co.,

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.



THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS.

# THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS

For Perfect Filtration of Liquids,

For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential

JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,

WORKS, GARWOOD, N. J.

95 and 97 LIBERTY ST.

NEW YORK CITY

## COTTONSEED NOTES.

The McGregor Cottonseed Oil Co. has won the suit for damages brought against it by W. T. Pratt, at Waco, Tex.

The Lancaster Cotton Oil Mill Co., Lancaster, Tex., has issued a call for the second levy of ten per cent. on its stock subscriptions.

Citizens of Forresteron and Milford, Tex., are contemplating the erection of oil mills.

## CATTLE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

Among the shippers having cattle at the Kansas City stock yards last week was Prof. F. C. Burtis, of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, at Stillwater, with a load of grade Short Horn steers that had been raised in Payne County, Oklahoma, and had been fed at the station on different kinds of feed. An account was taken of the pounds of feed fed during the 151 days that they were in the cattle, and the gains in weight made feed lots.

One lot of fine steers which was fed kaffir cornmeal and alfalfa hay, gained 410 pounds to each steer and sold at \$5.40 per hundred. Another lot, fed cornmeal and alfalfa hay, made an average gain of 413 pounds to the steer, and brought the same price. Five steers fed kaffir cornmeal and kaffir corn stober gained 352 pounds and sold for \$5.10. The other five steers were fed cornmeal and kaffir stober. They gained 357 pounds and sold for \$5.20.

For each pound of gain in flesh, lot 1 required 7.63 pounds of grain; lot 2, 6.63 pounds; lot 3, 9.95 pounds, and lot 4, 9.5 pounds. The cattle were sold and records will be taken during the slaughter in order to determine how the differently fed animals "dress out."

## COTTON SEED OIL MACHINERY THE LATEST and MOST IMPROVED

MANUFACTURED BY THE

COLUMBUS MACHINERY CO.

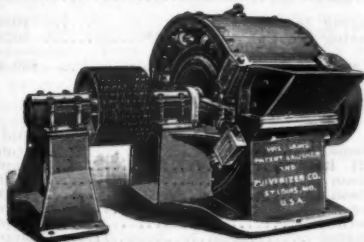
WRITE FOR PRICES

COLUMBUS, MISS.

## THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.,

813 Montgomery St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.



Bone, Phosphate, Oil Cake, Tankage and everything entering in to the composition of Fertilizer.

Prof. Burtis, who was formerly at the experiment station at Manhattan, Kan., is well pleased with the results obtained. The experiment in feeding the cattle is similar to one made last year and the previous results have been corroborated with this year's experiments.

## QUALIFICATIONS FOR INSPECTOR.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Field asked the president of the Local Government Board whether the Board makes the appointment of a candidate as inspector of nuisances, which officer has among other duties to seize unsound meat, conditional on

his possessing satisfactory knowledge of the diseases of animals likely to render the flesh unfit for human food, as well as a satisfactory knowledge of the characters of sound and unsound meat, and, if such a standard of knowledge is obligatory, when it was adopted. Mr. Long answered the first paragraph of the question in the negative. The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis recommended that meat inspectors should possess certain qualifications. The Local Government Board had drawn the attention of councils, boroughs, and other urban districts to this subject with a view to their giving effect to the recommendation as far as practicable.

## The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.





# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## BUTCHERS' SUNDAY CLOSING THE 1901 NEARBY ICE HAR-BILL.

The Butchers' Sunday Closing bill took a flying-start and raced through the House and the Senate at Albany. Then it hit the shoals at the Executive Chamber, as we said it would. While Governor Odell signed bill after bill he laid the O'Connell Sunday Closing bill aside for further consideration. Even after it passed the Assembly by 90 to 13 and the Senate by 46 to 6, His Excellency called a halt, and then a hearing on last Wednesday on this measure, which meant so much for the boss butcher and for his assistants. If we had been the Chief Executive we would have signed this bill, and have left it to the courts and those personally interested to kill it.

We had hopes that Mr. Odell would take a pleasant view of the unusually large vote by which the bill passed both branches of the New York Legislature, and have at once made the measure a law, but it seems that he was still loath to recede from his position of official antagonism to the bill.

The hearing accorded on Wednesday to those who are interested in the bill showed that the Governor was disposed to be fair and not to exercise his prerogative one way or the other without personally hearing the pros and cons of the matter at issue.

We have all along been in favor of this bill, but we have known that the real rocks in its path were between the legislative halls and the chief scribe at the Executive chamber. Others seem to have known better than we did. But it is not too late to learn.

You may physically hustle until your body is tired and sore, and you may talk and "holer" until your throat is in the same wearied and worn condition. The real work lays under all of this. It is the touch at the right time, on the right person and a whisper in the proper ear that does the work which tells. We claim no credit.

## SUNDAY CLOSING BILL IS SIGNED BY ODELL

On Thursday Gov. Odell signed the Sunday closing bill. Under this bill butcher shops all over the state of New York must, on and after Sept. 1, 1901, close on Saturday night and remain closed until Monday morning. Assemblyman Prince of Brooklyn strongly opposed the bill at the hearing on Wednesday before the Governor. He claimed to represent the poor. Mr. Odell thought his excuse a poor one so wrote the name which made this measure a law. There are thousands of boss butchers and butcher help made happy by this act of the Governor. This law is chapter 392, Laws of 1901.

## LONG ISLAND HORSE ABATTOIR.

Fred Schmidt has been arrested at Long Island City. He is charged with butchering horses for beef. Schmidt declined to disclose his outlet. Andrew Schaefer, his assistant, was released. A lot of "home-dressed" horse beef was found in Schmidt's place and the arresting officers found him dressing a horse carcass. Schmidt's face and his feelings were not intended for the English language to describe. And as there are only 76,000 words in the Simon-pure German language, the case cannot be covered in Teutonic. The law is, however, covering the case.

## Kennebec River.

Owner and houses.	Old ice, tons.
Kennebec Ice Co., Old Hollowell.....	15,000
Kennebec Ice Co., Old Orchard.....	Empty
Kennebec Ice Co., Chelsea.....	25,000
Kennebec Ice Co., Farmingdale.....	Empty
Kennebec Ice Co., Randolph.....	25,000
Kennebec Ice Co., Smithtown.....	20,000
Kennebec Ice Co., Dresden.....	Out
Kennebec Ice Co., Iceboro.....	Out
Kennebec Ice Co., Swan Island.....	9,000
Cochran Oler Co., Hathorne.....	8,000
Cochran Oler Co., Berry.....	16,000
Cochran Oler Co., Cedar Grove.....	35,000
Independent Ice Co.,.....	35,000
Great Falls Ice Co., Ledges.....	7,000
Great Falls Ice Co., So. Gardiner.....	23,000
Haynes & De Witt Ice Co.,.....	25,000
Haynes & De Witt, So. Gardiner.....	10,000
Charles Russell Co., Richmond.....	Empty
Charles Russell Co., Stearns Point.....	38,000
Charles Russell Co., Hodges.....	25,000
Charles Russell Co., Swan Island.....	12,000
Richmond Ice Co.,.....	18,000
John Hancock Co., Pittston.....	Empty
John Hancock Co., Sagadahoc.....	18,000
Morse Ice Co., Weeks.....	10,000
Morse Ice Co., Lincoln.....	35,000
Morse Ice Co., Modock.....	Empty
Morse Ice Co., Thwing's Point.....	Empty
Haynes & Lawrence.....	Empty
Trust Ice on Kennebec.....	400,000
Deering Ice Co., old ice.....	10,000
Deering Ice Co., new, 1901.....	10,000
Kennebec.....	420,000

\*New ice costs 10c. per ton to house.

## Penobscot River.

Owner and houses.	Old ice, tons.
E. H. Rollins.....	Empty
Stetson.....	10,000
Stetson.....	15,000
Ayer.....	Empty
American.....	Empty
Orlinton.....	Empty
Arctic.....	Empty
New England.....	Empty
Trust Ice on Penobscot.....	25,000
Union Ice Co.,.....	25,000
Union Ice Co.,.....	10,000
Henry Lord.....	20,000
Total ice on Penobscot.....	80,000

## Coast.

Owner and houses.	Old ice, tons.
D. W. Clark, Portland.....	20,000
Kennebec Ice Co., North Boothbay.....	40,000
Kennebec Ice Co., Barters Island.....	Empty
Kennebec Ice Co., Westport.....	Empty
Morse Co., Phillipsburg.....	Empty
Morse Co., Water Cove.....	Empty
Morse Co., Boothbay.....	Empty
Morse Co., Nequame.....	Empty
Maine Ice Co., Boothbay.....	10,000
J. M. Haynes, Wiscasset.....	*20,000
Trust Ice.....	90,000
Rockport Ice Co.,.....	*20,000
Bristol Ice Co.,.....	*15,000
Coast.....	125,000
Penobscot.....	80,000
Kennebec.....	420,000
Total ice in Maine, March 25.....	634,000

\*New ice.

## On the Hudson.

There are 145 ice houses from Albany to Marlborough. These houses have 445 storage rooms with a capacity of 3,768,000 tons of ice. In addition to this there are 150,000 tons stored from Albany to Troy, N. Y., and about 200,000 tons stacked along the river. This with the other supply of the Hudson, Mohawk and tributary sources will total about 4,250,000 tons of ice cut and available for summer and fall use. This, with the estimated Maine crop makes, in round numbers about 5,000,000 tons, or about 10,000,000,000 lbs. of ice for use.

## REMARKABLE CHANGE IN PACKING PROVISIONS.

By Thomas Bigly.

(Hog Buyer for the Hammond-Standish Co.)

"I entered the meat business, in partnership with my brother, John Bigly, in the year 1850, and I have been connected with the business ever since. There have been some remarkable changes in packinghouse methods during the last fifty years. The most marked changes have been made in connection with curing processes, brought about largely by a change in the public taste and demand. The 'mild cure' is what is wanted to-day, and hams or other meats that have been in the cure more than fifty days are almost sure to be found fault with by the consumer because they are too salty for the average modern taste. There was little danger of this in the earlier history of the trade. The only question asked was whether they had been cured enough. Many a time I have seen hams hanging up covered all over with salt which had literally bubbled out of the pores of the meat.

"The mild cure is certainly a great step in advance, for it was formerly necessary to parboil much of the cured meat before cooking, in order to get the surplus salt out of it, and this process of course robbed the meat of much of the nutrition which is utilized by the consumer under the present system of mild curing. During the early history of the meat curing business in this country, the putting down of mess pork was one of the most important features of the trade. There were three principal brands—heavy mess, running 10 pieces to the barrel; standard mess, with 16 pieces to the barrel, and prime mess, a barrel of which was composed of 50 4-pound pieces. The shoulders, that are sold fresh now, were packed then in bulk in salt. The mess pork packing business was all the rage from 1860 to 1890, but during the last ten years a complete change has taken place.

"During the early history of the trade hogs were not considered finished until they weighed from 350 to 500 pounds, while the bulk of the hogs received in the Detroit market at the present time average less than 225 pounds. Of course these hogs were much older than the hogs that are coming of late, the 'baby meat' idea in the hog department being of comparatively recent origin.

"During the decade prior to the one just ended, when, as I have stated, packers were giving so much of their attention to the business of curing mess pork, some very important lessons were learned, and in many cases at heavy expense to those engaged in the business. Millions of dollars were lost about this time as a result of lack of knowledge and of carelessness in connection with curing operations, and the result is that not one barrel of mess pork is packed now where one hundred barrels were put into pickle during the years referred to. The processes of dry salting clear backs after the loins have been sold fresh to the retailers, heavy bellies and bellies from light hogs which go mainly into breakfast bacon, are to-day the leading features of the curing business in hog products.

"Great improvements have been made recently in the methods of making lard. One of the greatest drawbacks in connection with

## A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

the old methods of making lard, known as kettle rendering, was the danger of scorching the product and making it completely unfit for the market. Hundreds of tons of lard were formerly practically ruined every year through carelessness and lack of knowledge on the part of inexperienced help. The invention of the modern jacket tank has simplified the lard-making problem and there is no longer any risk in handling lard. The jacket tank consists of two tanks, one placed inside of the other, the lard being placed in the inner tank and the heat applied by filling the space between the inner tank and the jacket with steam.

"As I have before intimated, great improvements have been made in connection with pork packing operations during the last ten years, but there is, I believe, still some chance for improvement in methods pursued. The killing of hogs which are in an over-heated condition at the time of slaughtering, and the putting down of meats in the cure before the animal heat is all out of the bone are some of the drawbacks connected with modern high-pressure packinghouse methods. I am fully satisfied that much 'sour meat' is the result of undue haste in rushing hogs to slaughter which should be allowed to cool out thoroughly before being killed, and the placing of meat in the cure before giving sufficient time for the animal heat to get out of the bone."

## GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

\*\* Vice-President and General Manager L. F. Swift, of Swift & Company, Chicago, was in New York this week. He had a pleasant interview with Secretary and Treasurer J. T. Hayden and the other chief moguls in Gotham and darted out.

\*\* Secretary Sam Weil, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is away "for his health" and other things.

\*\* "Billy" Russell, of Swift & Company's general staff, Chicago, touched New York this week while "on circuit." R. J. R. is a hustler.

\*\* N. C. Taliaferro, of the Omaha Packing Company, dropped in this week. He is one of the big men in the brainy set of the packinghouse phalanx.

\*\* F. A. Fowler, the "Big Chief" of Swift & Company's beef staff, Chicago, touched your Uncle Knickerbocker with kind salutations this week. The folk of Manhattan always bow when F. A. F. is a guest.

\*\* A. N. Benn, the General Manager of the Omaha Packing Co.'s big plant at South Omaha, Neb., was in New York during the week. Mr. Benn is one of the cleverest and brightest men in the business. Youth, intelligence and refinement are all in his pleasant face.

\*\* James S. Bailey, President of J. S. Bailey & Co., is again well and strong. A committee of friends acting as a court of advice are making him take care of himself.

\*\* Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment against John P. Burns, dealer in meat, at 1751 Amsterdam avenue, for \$2,281 in favor of Louis V. Thurston & Co., for poultry, game and veal sold to him on credit from Oct. 15 to April 6. It was alleged that on the 11th inst. he had transferred the business to an employee. Mr. Burns has been in this line for fifteen years, and at 1751 Amsterdam avenue since April 1, 1900.

\*\* The Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers is placing a hundred butcher clerks throughout Greater New York to watch out for butchers who are violating the present 10 a.m. Sunday closing law.

\*\* Albert Dreyfus' meat market at 203 W. 60th street was damaged by fire on Tuesday morning about 4 o'clock. The excitement aroused the sleeping tribes of "Cuckoo Row" and "Battle Row" on the same block, who made lightning changes and spectral appearances. "Mike the Bite" gave the alarm. The damage amounted to only a few hundred dollars.

\*\* A small accident at the S. & S. Co. plant on Monday caused a ripple of excitement. The elevator didn't work right and shook up a couple men a bit.

\*\* The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, April 17, 1901: Beef, 3,835 lbs.; veal, 2,685 lbs.; mutton, 800 lbs.; poultry, 6,675 lbs.; pork, 2,370 lbs.; total, 16,365 pounds.

\*\* Some miscreants got into the whisky barrel tapping line at Forty-third street and East River. Two detectives got themselves up as United Dressed Beef Co. employees, and took their place in the plant so as to watch the floats as they came in. After five days of watching they got the fellows with five gallons of fire juice.

\*\* Charles Kirchner, the butcher at 87 State street, Brooklyn, has fallen a victim to the "spitting inspector" on the street cars. He confessed and was held. All this trouble because a police official's wife "siled" her flounce. But, oh! the other evils of Gotham. Just walk in a police precinct station and look at the floor. Whew!

\*\* The Benchmen's Association is still pushing the closing of butcher shops at 10 a. m. Sundays. The association's agent made a grab for proprietor Weil, of the market at 217 Sands street, Brooklyn, last Sunday and got Lewis Kahn, the salesman, who had just sold a 14c. beef order to Frank Simiding at around 11 a. m. He was held.

\*\* John A. Keisel, Carl Koble and Charles Luntag were haled to Morrisania Police Court Saturday, charged with robbing Armour & Co.'s Westchester branch of 119 hams. Keisel kept the keys. They evidently thought an Armour ham was the thing and hazarded the chance. The police make an improper implication against Bronx retail butchers. Very few butchers would even buy a stolen ham.

\*\* C. W. Armour and others have secured a judgment against Bartholomew Walther for the sum of \$165.

## A Humane Marketman.

William Dahmer, of 450 Amsterdam avenue, is one of the broad-minded gentlemen of the trade. His views on Sunday closing are not hidden, as is the case with many. In proof of this we publish a letter sent to the office of The National Provisioner in which Mr. Dahmer is very emphatic in his views. He says:

"I am strongly in favor of Sunday closing. We would all do just as much business and I think it likely we would do more. The housekeepers would be out Saturday nights in force, the traffic would naturally be much larger, and, after the very first Sunday when people know that they must buy their meat Saturday or go without Sunday's dinner, everybody would be benefited—the boss, the journeymen, the horse and the young men alike. Even the wagon would get a rest.

In short, it would be beneficial physically, mentally and spiritually to thousands of over-worked men who have never in all their lives known one full day of rest.

"WILLIAM DAHMER."

## MR. BLAESI "COME TO TOWN."

One of the most honorable and popular meat men in the East is ex-President Blaesi, of the Rochester (N. Y.) Retail Butchers' Association. Mr. Blaesi made a name and a fortune by honest dealings as a retail meat marketman, and recently went into the wholesale line. He was then made an honorary member of his old association. This was quite a mark of respect. Mr. Blaesi called in to see us on Saturday. He was accompanied by his pretty and popular daughter, Miss Blaesi, and Mrs. Blaesi, his daughter-in-law. Miss Blaesi modestly blushed when she said she knew all of the meat men and many others in Rochester. Then she coyly denied that she was doing any special shopping in New York city. The young marketmen and the sons of the older ones may be excused for bending the gallant knee at the Blaesi mansion.

The big meat man came to Gotham on business connected with his plant "up state." We were naturally glad to know that the National Provisioner was so esteemed as a cautious, safe business paper by the trade in the northern part of the State.

Read THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## BUTCHERS' NOTICE.

### THE NEW YORK BUTCHERS' CALFSKIN ASSOCIATION, Ltd.

Your presence is desired at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association, which will be held at Terrace Garden Assembly Rooms, 145 East Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, New York City, on

Thursday, May 16, 1901.

at 8 o'clock, P. M. sharp, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, three inspectors to serve at the next election and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The annual statement of the Association, together with the report of the Treasurer and Secretary, will be submitted.

In event of your being unable to be present, please sign a proxy and return same to our office on or before the above date of meeting.

Transfer books will close Monday, April 22, 1901, at 6 P. M. and will reopen on the morning of May 17, 1901, at 9 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. G. WAGNER, Secretary.



**\$1000<sup>00</sup> IN GOLD**

**\$1,000.00** in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM Is Not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

## IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburg Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us TO-DAY for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

**B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists,** 249 S. JEFFERSON ST. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers, Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.



## THE WIZARD OF HERR'S ISLAND.

Herr's Island is a romantic looking spot. That it is set in the busy, crowded, hustling bosom of big twin cities, with its cheerful waterline cutting it out of the rushing throng, but right in sight, enhances its unique appearance to the visitor, whose attention is at once attracted to it from the big steel bridge which stretches across the river just above this unique spot. Herr's Island, sitting in the waterway which separates the big twin sister cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pa., conjures scenes of daring and adventure rather than it does a hive of industry. It is, however, one of the busiest spots in the East. On this little water-bound spot are located some of the biggest enterprises in this country. Possibly the biggest pickle and relish plant in America is on Herr's Island. On this important piece of land is also one of the biggest and best known provision factories in the Eastern States. This latter is the plant of the Pittsburgh Provision Company. This large and thriving industry is the first surprise which greets the eye of the tourist after he has alighted from the trolley car which passes abreast of it on the Allegheny mainland, descended the modest incline and crossed the big steel bridge which spans the river at that point.

The tourist, after going further and letting his curiosity entice him through the ramifications of the immense beef and pork packing plant, emerges again in the open with oleo, tallow, stearine, sausage, trucking, cutting, pickling, smoking, packing and a multitudinous number of other processes and kinds of machinery all mixed up and tumbling over in his head. He gazes at the heavens as the only other biggest thing in sight to clear his astonished mind. Then he naturally looks back at the group of big buildings and wonders how such a large plant can succeed in such a place.

A careful examination of the processes and the products turned out, the quality of the animals selected and a remembrance of the trade maxim, "Price makes the market," at once explains the whole matter.

The management has taken the precautions which ensure the great reputation that has sustained their enterprise. A poor grade of animals on the hoof are considered dear at any price and severely left alone. A poor grade manufactured product is tabooed as a drug on the market. Carelessness and the get-there-quick processes are avoided as detrimental to sound trade. The effort is to keep the output free from blame and above suspicion in character. The Pittsburgh Provision Company has had an enviable reputation for this. The abattoir on Herr's Island is another instrument in the development of that picturesque spot and of the P. P. Co.'s business. Price is not everything. Quality cuts much ice in the marketing of provisions. This is especially so with the high-class trade which, after all, is the best paying of all trade if you can cater to and hold it.

The Pittsburgh Provision Co. is very particular about three things, viz., the kind of beef and hogs which it buys on the hoof; about the pickle of its pork products, which are intended for curing; and about the smoking or finishing of the products and by-products of its factory.

The company's buyers at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and at the other noted stock yards, are specially trained and specially instructed on the kind of live stock to be bought for the careful Herr's Island concern.

"Make the goods and make the price" has

been the trade maxim of this plant. Butchers in Pittsburgh, New York and elsewhere who have purchased the products of the Pittsburgh Provision Co. have been able to buy provisions at a competing figure and then got goods which they can sell and which will compete. This company has no "complaint clerk," or "complaint desk," where trade kicks are handled, because there are none to handle. Errors in shipment or other incidents which crop up "in church" are handled from the chief desk in that pleasant way with which this company wins and keeps its growing trade. "The main guy," as a New York butcher put it, after going through the plant, "is as good and sweet as the Herr Island hams or bacon or beef or any other thing they put up."

A big marketman once said: "I don't see how they can sell such superior goods at such a price." Everything is used to the last item and everything is marked down to the last notch, "small profits, quick returns" being the watchword of this big plant. Beef and beef products, pork and pork products, oleo oils, tallow, stearine, grease and a hundred and one products are manufactured by the wizard on Herr's Island. The best evidence of the hold these goods have is that Pittsburgh and Allegheny eat them. A trip or an order there pays well. Just make a try.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

\*\* The horse abattoir at Traphagen street, North Bergen, N. J., has been closed. Due to a citizen's kick.

\*\* On and after the 1st of May the wholesale beef houses will open at 4 a. m. and close at 4 p. m.

\*\* The purchasing agent of the "city farm" at Lowell, Mass., has called for tenders to supply 1,800 lbs. forequarters and 80 lbs. rib and loin of beef per week for that institution for six months.

\*\* The butchers of Martinsburg, W. Va., are now in a big fight with what they call the ice trust and what the ice men call the local meat trust.

\*\* John P. Squire & Co. have set the gait at the great Cambridge (Mass.) plant of more pay for less work for employees. Not bad.

\*\* Swan Brothers retired from the meat business at Warrensburg, N. Y., last week. They sold out to Dominick & Clark.

\*\* Delray, Mich., is likely to have a packing plant. Chicago money is looking up the place with favorable prospects.

\*\* Alderman Charles P. Mead has prevented the erecting of a factory on Avenue A for the making of summer sausages.

\*\* W. J. Henry, the local representative of Armour & Co., at Philadelphia, Pa., has been elected a member of the Produce Exchange of that city by a handsome vote.

\*\* J. O. Pratt has put an entire cold storage plant in their Model Meat Market at Temple Bell, Tex.

\*\* The Texas cattlemen have the oil fever. Col. Slaughter fears a stampede to Beaumont, where the gushers are gushing.

\*\* Traffic Manager M. B. Irwin, of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Stock Yards, is happy at the prospect of the Hammond Company coming there with a whole packing plant from South Omaha.

\*\* The cayuse in the Northwest keeps the horse abattoir factories in that quarter playing the unsteady game of open and shut factory.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Chester, Pa., at the last meeting took up, discussed and decided to "in the near future adopt life and horse insurance for the members and their teams." The "mule" insurance idea is one now used by some of the Western associations.

The Pork Packers' Association held a meeting recently in Lincoln, Pa., when about 25 members were present. Nothing definite was done. It was a consultation meeting.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Danbury, Conn., will have the "annual affair" of the association soon. It will be a pleasant entertainment. The following committee has the details in hand: Ira W. Stillman, David W. Ehle and Richard Meany.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Oswego, N. Y., has sixty members. It intends to join the Merchants' Association and to join them in the fight for better freight rates, as well as to wage war on the street selling. The delinquent list was gone into at the meeting last week. It was decided to "blow easy" on delinquents because of those who are out of work.

The Provision and Grocery Dealers' Association of Lynn, Mass., had a big meeting last week and granted a Thursday afternoon half-holiday for the clerks all the year and to close tight all of April 19, June 17, July 4, November 30 and Christmas Day. They will keep open the forenoon of Labor Day. The new officers are: Clarence Emerson, president; H. A. Porter, W. H. Honors, George F. Bent, H. M. Hatfield, E. S. Young and W. S. Northup, vice-presidents; George P. Hutchinson, secretary, and S. S. Marsh, treasurer.

The old "scrap" between the Springfield, Mass., Retail Butchers' Association and the Clerks' Union still has exploding points in it. The "arbitration report" seems to have hit the middle ground and left kickers alive on both sides of it.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Associations of Chicago are working for Sunday closing. A report sent us says: "Butchers and grocers in different parts of the city have resumed the fight for Sunday closing. Placards announcing 'We close on Sunday' and 'Do not buy on Sunday' were distributed in business places in Milwaukee avenue, Blue Island avenue, Halsted street, Clybourn avenue and adjoining streets. Appeals have been issued by the Retail Butchers and Grocers' Association and the different clerks' organizations to the clergymen to help the Sunday closing movement and to take the question up in the pulpits and in church organizations. The German, Polish and Bohemian grocers and butchers have petitioned the different pastors of their congregations individually."

## New Shops.

Clarence Thompson has opened his meat market in Walton street, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Ernest Byers and Richard Walden will run a meat market in the Ransdell Block at Franklin, Ind.

B. Emmons is erecting a meat market at South Montrose, Pa.

George Hallock will open a market at Clinton Corners, N. Y., this spring.

Frank Van Hoesen last week opened his new meat market at Charlton, N. Y.

Sam Nelson opened a first-class restaurant in the Sparruth at Argyle, Minn., last week.

E. J. Sanborn, of Boonville, opened a new market at Little Falls, N. Y., last week.

Arthur Richardson, last week, opened a new meat market at Webster Crossing, N. Y.

# MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

## Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

#### Mortgages.

Carroll, E. J., 1751 Amsterdam ave.; to M. Carroll	550
Gerard, P., 400 E. 76th; to F. Lesser.	203
Heineman, B., 174 Third ave.; to H. Brand	350
Karlck, F., 319 E. 74th; to H. Brand.	50
Reichenbach, N. and M., 2018 Main; to Dumrauf & W.	159

#### Bills of Sale.

Gentile, R., 1760 Third ave.; to F. Lanzzone	332
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### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

#### Mortgages.

Beckingham, D., 81 Classon ave.; to G. Levy	200
Donepp, H., 1441 Broadway; to J. F. Borchers	rent
Goldsmith, I., Bath ave.; to A. Rothchild	500
Rose, E., 336 South 4th; to Rosalie Rose	500

## Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

#### Mortgages.

Barrett, W. P., 656 and 658 Sixth ave.; to Fittzgerald Bros.	10
Bohnke, H. W., 3420 Park ave.; to H. W. Wisch	400
Efron, L., 228 Clinton; to I. Goldstein.	200
Mahl, P., 44 1st st.; to I. & J. Lieberman	33
Oetjen, H., City Island; to W. P. Baker & Co.	Security
Celentano, Jos., 60th st. and West End ave.; to H. Kleeman & Co.	25
Cornwall & Lange, 355 West.; to E. R. Biehler	150
Frischman, B., 1738 Madison ave.; to Hy. Goldman	303
Garguilo, V. and A., 50 Mulberry; to E. Forri	800
Glazer & Skolnick, 265 Broome; to M. Levin	140
Goldman, N., 513 Sixth ave.; to L. Haima	4,800
Gregg, R., 90 W. Houston; to J. Devil-ing	350
Kaiser, A., 265 Third ave.; to R. & K. Loesser	3,500
Topsey & Scheffe, 155 Franklin; to J. Enstthal	39

#### Bills of Sale.

De Cora & Gafforio, 70 Spring; to Globe Security Co.	150
Loesser, R. & K., 265 Third ave.; to A. Kaiser	3,500
Lages, Oscar, 541 W. 44th; to L. Hahl.	1,050
Marcus, A., 287 Stanton; to E. Friedman	350
Maddi, L., 200 Avenue A; to A. Terrano	803
Moehl, Hy., 617 E. 138th; to G. and K. Ramm	750
Polizzi & Porto, 182 Chrystie; to S. Azaro	200
Rehman, M., 200 Eldridge; to S. Laventmon	125

### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

#### Mortgages.

Troger, J. and D., 335 Knickerbocker ave.; to H. Troger	1,900
O'Connor, J., Smith and 9th; to E. R. Buehler	108

#### Bills of Sale.

D'Ambrosia, A., 14 N. Portland ave.; to M. F. De Ambrosia	Nom.
Plander, A. W., 121 Palmetto; to H. von Glahn	364
Vanderleith, G., Bushwick ave.; to H. & J. von Glahn	917

## BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—L. E. Dimock, Stafford Springs; meats, etc.; sold out.

FLORIDA.—Geo. R. Mobley, Leesburg; meats; chattel mortgage, \$1,100.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Hopkins & Rosinger, Minco; meats; chattel mortgage, \$155.

IOWA.—Zoller Bros., Waverly; meat; petition in bank.

KANSAS.—B. M. Bills, Edna; meats, etc.; G. O. Oak succeeds.

MAINE.—Frank B. Gowan, Springvale; provisions; dead.—Briggs & Co., Winthrop; provisions; J. G. Yeaton succeeds.

MASSACHUSETTS.—E. E. Butterworth, Foxboro; fish; discontinued.—Bush & Mullen, Westfield; meat market; compromised.—M. Rose & Co., Boston; fish; bill of sale, \$1; F. P. Sullivan, Cambridge; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$200.—Adelard Lessard, Lowell; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$500.—Wm. H. Alger, Taunton; provisions, etc.; real estate mortgage, \$965.

MICHIGAN.—Ford & Greenman, Marshall; meats; B. Greenman succeeds.—Edward Allingham, Owosso; meats, etc.; P. J. & F. J. Dean succeeds.

MONTANA.—T. L. Matthews, Helena; meat; sold out.—Johnson & Raab, Helena; meat; chattel mortgage, \$2,000.

NEBRASKA.—J. S. Kerr, Lincoln; meats; discontinued.—S. J. Reel, Schuyler; meats; out of business.—L. Stilwell, Juniata; meats; bill of sale, \$750.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—C. Sullivan, Nashua; provisions; dead.

NEW JERSEY.—J. R. Prescott, Jersey City; meat; chattel mortgage, \$750.—L. Wenzel, Jersey City; meat; chattel mortgage, \$250.—J. Meiller, Union Hill; meat; chattel mortgage, \$169.

OHIO.—R. W. Richter, Toledo; meats; sold out.

PENNSYLVANIA.—C. A. Jarrett, Muncie; meat; judgment, \$600.

WISCONSIN.—John Kadow, Manitowoc; meat; real estate mortgage, \$3,800.

## Business Changes.

John Brooks, the butcher at Templeton, Mass., has bought Harry E. Young's provision route at that place.

This week a new delicatessen store was opened at Marion, Ohio.

Henry Carroll has purchased the retail market business of J. H. Tabourin, at Malone, N. Y.

H. R. Rodger bought the Murray store at 244 W. Fifth street, Oswego, N. Y., last week and is opening a new meat market in it.

T. B. Harvey has bought out the Cullen meat market on Melville street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Henry Zimmerman has purchased the meat market of his brother, George, at St. Joseph, Illinois.

John Dempsey has closed his market on East Main street, Middletown, N. Y.

George Charboneau has purchased the meat market of A. W. McKay at Argyle, Minn.

Henry Hazler & Co., now own and run the market business formerly conducted by Bernard Burt at Long Branch, N. J.

Have England has leased the butcher shop of J. L. McKnight at Quitman, Mo.

Griffith Evans has purchased the interests of the other members of the market firm of William Evans & Sons, at Rome, N. Y.

Filkins & Sons have leased the South Side meat and provision market of O. C. Adams at Fairport, N. Y. The North Side market of Mr. Adams has been bought by Geo. Peters. Filkins' market on Main street will be closed.

# KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., April 16, 1901.  
The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	28,800	64,500	27,600
Same week, 1900..	29,505	72,861	13,312
Same week, 1899..	27,246	63,586	30,288
Same week, 1898..	23,756	78,286	21,100
Chicago.....	57,200	114,500	76,200
Omaha.....	11,300	40,200	26,300
St. Louis.....	8,600	42,500	9,200
St. Joseph.....	5,500	25,600	15,700
Total past week..	111,400	287,300	155,000
Previous week..	115,800	278,400	146,500
Same week, 1900..	112,700	332,000	131,400
Kansas City packers' slaughter—			
Armour.....	5,411	23,157	6,429
Swift.....	3,568	15,515	8,727
Schwarzschild....	5,342	6,965	4,394
Cudahy.....	2,973	12,048	1,840
Omaha Packing Co.	569	.....	.....
Fowler.....	109	5,395	61
Small butchers....	417	217	45
Total past week..	18,796	63,578	21,876
Previous week..	17,744	55,702	22,064
Same week, 1900..	17,235	57,987	9,793

CATTLE.—The market was a very satisfactory one on all beef cattle. The largest run of heavy finished cattle for some time past, but sales were rapid. Wednesday the market was not brisk. Eastern shippers very quiet so that a 10c decline reported—mostly on medium weights. Thursday, however, gave smaller receipts so that market recovered quickly and closed Friday 10c better. The highest price for the week on beef steers, \$5.55—the \$5.00 @5.25 valuation a very common price. Native cows and heifers fairly held their own but heifers did not command as high prices as in vogue three weeks ago. Fat bulls scarce; sold well to stronger prices. Range cattle in no large supply, showing at close of week 10c better prices. Texas in only moderate supply—some choice steers going to the scales at \$5.00. Texas cows and also Western cows are scarce, find a strong market, quick sales and good prices. Feeders hold their own pretty well, but too many poor stockers. It took considerable nursing to get strong prices, and poor stock from 50@75c lower than best times of the season. We sent back to the country some 280 cars against 257 cars past week and 252 cars for corresponding week one year ago. To the seaboard we sent 56 cars, against 52 cars for former week. Among outside purchasers of cattle: Kraus, 689 head; United Dressed Beef, 230; Hammond, 180; Cole, 100; Balling, 36; Swift, 50; with other scattering sales. As Hammond Packing Co. will close their Omaha house concentrating their large interests at Hammond and St. Joe it would pay them in the long run to pull down the Omaha house, bring all the material to Kansas City—result, in ten years from now they would have a larger pot of money than ever. Come down Brother Hammond and the stockyards will give you one of the best sites in the world—half a million dollars to lay good foundations—and then you will be strictly in "the push," for you bet Kansas City is the pushing place of vantage for all live packers.

This week, Monday's receipts, 3,630; Tuesday's receipts, 10,000. Monday's receipts were light. The market was active, the best offerings showing firmness. Toward the close some of the poorer grades were weaker and even declines were reported in some instances. Not many cows and heifers offered. The fat well-finished animals were in good demand at steady prices. Stockers and feeders were in very good demand for Monday at firm values. The better grades of range cattle sold well, but the poorer grades were dull and weak. Receipts in quarantine division very light. The market



showed a firmness fairly active with an early clearance. Tuesday's receipts showed a large supply of good quality beef steers on sale and a good demand for same. Medium or half-fat cattle sold 5@10c lower in the worst cases, but the bulk of them were disposed of at steady prices. Cows and heifers were in small supply, prices were uneven, ranging from a little lower on the worst sale to a little higher on the best, but were generally steady. Bulls were in good demand at steady to strong prices. Quarantine cattle in small supply and good demand at steady to strong prices. Stockers and feeders in no large supply. The desirable grades some higher than previous week, but the common grades as a rule dull and unsatisfactory.

**HOGS.**—Wednesday was the "Black Friday" of last week, and hogs touched their lowest point. Heavy hogs, \$5.85@6.05; mixed packing, \$5.80@5.87½; lights, \$5.75@5.87½; top, \$6.05, with bulk \$5.80@5.90. But it is a moral impossibility to suppress the American hog—too many Kansas Funstons among them. The scarcity on Thursday put the market up 2½@10c, and Friday's market had equal upward tendency, tops going \$6.17½; bulk, \$5.95@6.05; heavy hogs, \$6.05@6.17½; mixed packing, \$5.95@6.05; light hogs running up to \$6.00, and then Saturday only half a day to work in and the Kansas hogs got on the good side of the packers—became very dear to the packers' affections—gave a bigger average value, the tops going gracefully to \$6.20, the bulk to \$6.07½@6.12½, and at that they rested.

This week's receipts, Monday, 9,091; Tuesday, 20,000. Monday's receipts fairly liberal. Trade active at the start, but closed dull with prices about 5c lower, heavies ranging from \$6.10@6.20 holding their own better than other weights. Mixed packing sold largely at from \$6.00@6.10. Light hogs showed a wide range owing to quality and sold as high as \$6.00. Tops for the day \$6.20, with bulk \$6.00@6.12½. Tuesday's receipts were large, with quality generally good. The increased supply of hogs produced a bearish feeling and prices broke 10c on nearly all grades. The market closed dull leaving some late arrivals unsold. Heavies stood \$6.00@6.12½, mixed packing, \$5.90@6.00; some common grades selling below \$5.90; lights, \$5.80@5.90; pigs also broke 10c. Top for the day, \$6.12½, with bulk \$5.95@6.05.

**SHEEP.**—Larger receipts for past 10 days gave time and lower prices. Very few muttons. Buyers purchased at steady prices. Wednesday's market broke 10c on lambs, which were by far the bulk of the offerings. Colorado lambs sold at \$5.00, being 10c off, but Friday told another story, small receipts, consequently Colorado lambs sold at \$5.10, the old price back again. This week, Monday's receipts, 6,300; Tuesday's receipts, 7,647. Monday's market was a little slow in opening, but was what may be termed active when once started. Sheep were steady, while lambs broke 5@10c. A bunch of Colorado ewes of 84 lbs. average sold at \$4.40. The top price paid for lambs was \$5.05. Tuesday's receipts were liberal, a good portion of them being native fed Western lambs of good quality. Mutton so far this week are scarce and are wanted by the packers. The market so far may be called fairly steady.

## SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 16, 1901.

Last week was another good period of trading and beefs sold to good advantage all week, though no material gain in prices was made. All the buyers purchased freely and there was a liberal export order. Good cattle were not plentiful and the most of the offerings were on the common to medium order. Cows and heifers continue to fall away under the wants of the killers and the sharp competition forced prices to the highest range in the West. Bulls advanced 10c and veal calves declined 25c. The market on stockers and feeders was dull and draggy the fore part of the week and best grades declined 10@15c and common to medium kinds lost 25@40c. Toward the close of the week the trade firmed up and best cattle regained the loss of early in the week, but common to medium grades were of still slow sale, with no improvement in prices. Quarantine

offerings were meager and mostly light weight steers and the market closed up fully steady for the week.

The uncertainty of country deliveries of hogs occasioned by the bad condition of the roads has unsettled the markets and conditions point to sharp fluctuations, and dealers are generally advising farmers to ship in their hogs as soon as possible, so as to minimize the effects of more or less violent change in values. The market last week closed up with prices at the highest average reached this season and the highest in seven years. There was no change in the quality and weight of the hogs, they still being mostly of common to fair quality and on the light and lightish mixed order. On Monday and Tuesday of this week receipts were liberal and prices reacted to the extent of 10c. The range of prices to-day (Tuesday) was from \$5.80@6.12½, with the bulk of sales at \$5.95@6.05.

Receipts of sheep last week were liberal, but the demand was fully equal to the occasion, as was evidenced by the activity of the trade on each day. Mutton grades were conspicuous by their absence and the market ruled brisk all week at firm figures. Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska fed lambs were the rule, the quality of which was generally good to choice, and the weights were mostly on the handy order. The lamb market also displayed much life and values were firm on each day up till Friday, when there was weaker feeling in sympathy with the 10@15c break in prices in the East. On Monday of this week totaled 9,551, the banner day in the history of the yards, and they exceeded the previous largest day by over 2,200. The market opened steady with the close of the previous week, but closed 10@15c lower, but 5c of this decline was regained on the following day. Best lambs are quoted up to \$5.10.

## ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The receipts during the week ending April 17 were as follows: Cattle, 10,745; hogs, 43,418; sheep, 10,439, against 11,722 cattle, 52,568 hogs and 8,156 sheep received during the previous week.

The shipments were: Cattle, 1,542; hogs, 10,990; sheep, 116, against 1,677 cattle, 10,349 hogs and 134 sheep shipped the previous week.

**CATTLE.**—There was nothing to speak of in the native cattle yards last Saturday. On Friday butcher cows and heifers were strong to 10c higher, according to grade, the best stock steers and feeders a shade better and in active demand, but common stuff ruled slow and weak. Veal calves a quarter lower, bulls stronger, and plain to medium milk cows, \$2.50 per head lower.

**HOGS.**—About an average run of hogs was on sale last week and several loads of good heavy hogs were included, also the usual variety of pigs and lights. Conditions favored sellers and they succeeded in forcing the market up about 5c on the medium and best hogs, but pigs and lights did not receive any benefit of the advance. Butchers bought a few loads of good weight hogs and Eastern order buyers a few lights, but the principal competition was between the packers. The market was active and early arrivals sold quickly. The top of the market was \$6.25 and the bulk of the hogs above 150 lbs. av. sold at \$5.97½@6.07½, as against \$6.20 for top and \$5.97½@6.05 for the bulk early in the week.

**SHEEP.**—The market for the week closed 10@15c lower than the opening, yet the demand for good fat 40-lb. spring lambs and all good mutton sheep and lambs was good. During the week local slaughterers shipped in several thousand sheep to fill orders. Common stock were very slow sale.

### PROVISION MARKET.

The receipts during the week ending April 17 were: Hams, 89,300 lbs.; meats, 4,339,000 lbs.; lard, 788,800 lbs., and pork, 50 bbls.

Shipments were: Hams, 596,550 lbs.; meats, 3,761,300 lbs.; lard, 2,349,800 lbs., and pork, 145 bbls.

Lard lower, but in good demand; pork and boxed meats steady.

**PORK.**—F.o.b. standard mess in a jobbing way held at \$15.75 east side, and at \$15.75@15.87½ this side.

**LARD.**—Choice steam closed at 8.25c east side, in good demand.

**OLIO-STEARINE** held at 9½c.

**TALLOW** steady; prime country at 5@5½c; No. 2 at 4½@4¾c; cake at 5½c. Packers' choice held at 5½c, east side.

**HIDES** selling fairly.

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

WEDNESDAY—CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

### STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

#### Live Stock.

##### Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, April 11....	10,398	889	22,720	16,836
Friday, April 12.....	1,460	358	16,868	3,685
Saturday, April 13....	50	11	11,772	1,156
Monday, April 15.....	24,363	174	24,984	25,024
Tuesday, April 16....	2,974	3,302	21,634	6,656
Wednesday, April 17..	17,000	800	27,000	15,000

##### Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, April 11....	4,961	49	4,326	8,194
Friday, April 12.....	2,751	78	3,760	1,058
Saturday, April 13....	507	84	1,755	255
Monday, April 15.....	6,291	..	5,944	6,592
Tuesday, April 16....	1,961	..	4,050	1,774
Wednesday, April 17..	4,500	50	7,000	2,000

#### Range of Cattle Values.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.75	a	\$6.00
Good to choice heifers.....	5.30	a	5.70
Fair to good shipping steers.....	4.85	a	5.25
Plain grades, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	4.30	a	4.80
Fair to good feeders, 800 to 1,150 lbs.....	3.70	a	4.70
Plain to good stockers.....	2.40	a	3.60
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.25	a	4.50
Best fat cows and ch'ce heifers.....	3.75	a	4.65
Good to choice fat cows.....	3.20	a	3.65
Good culling and c'ing cows.....	2.70	a	3.15
Common to fair culling cows.....	2.40	a	2.65
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.50	a	5.25
Stock calves, com. to fancy.....	2.75	a	4.75
Fat grass and fed Texas steers.....	4.30	a	5.25
Light Texas cows, bulls and grass steers.....	2.75	a	4.25
Western fed steers.....	4.00	a	5.60
Milkers and springers, per head.....	20.00	a	52.50

#### Range of Hog Values.

Choice to fancy strong weight shipping.....	\$6.07½	a	\$6.20
Rough to good heavy pack.....	5.85	a	6.05
Selected butcher weights.....	6.05	a	6.15
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.95	a	6.10
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.95	a	6.05
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.80	a	6.07½
Thin to choice 80 to 125-lb. pigs.....	4.75	a	5.75
Stags, skips and poor pigs.....	3.00	a	5.65

#### Range of Sheep Values.

Choice to prime wethers.....	\$4.65	a	\$4.90
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	4.20	a	4.70
Fed Western muttons.....	4.60	a	4.90
Plain to choice West. feed.....	4.15	a	4.50
Culls, bucks and poor stock.....	3.00	a	4.10
Plain stock and feeding ewes.....	3.75	a	4.50
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.75	a	5.00
Fair to choice yearling feeders.....	4.25	a	4.60
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	5.15	a	5.35
Spring lambs, poor to fair.....	4.85	a	5.10
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy.....	4.60	a	5.25

#### Packers' Purchases Last Week.

##### HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	31,400
Anglo-American.....	8,100
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	3,800
Continental Packing Co.....	3,000
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	4,300
G. H. Hammond Co.....	4,400
Nelson Morris & Co.....	5,900
Swift & Company.....	24,100
Omaha Packing Co.....	9,000
City butchers.....	5,700
Total.....	90,100

#### Chicago Live Stock Notes.

The proposed rule to compel every salesman at the stock yards to become a member of the Exchange was defeated Friday by a vote of 165 against to 152 for it. Never before has there been so much interest displayed at any meeting of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. When President Thompson announced the rule's defeat those who voted against it sprang into the aisles shouting and throwing their hats into the air, formed in a procession and paraded the building, shouting and making cat calls at the offices of opponents.

The British Government excluding all beef except home-bred cattle from army contracts means a loss of hardly anything in the exports from the United States. The sensational report of a few days ago that "England practically bars American beef" looks a bit off.

Five loads of hogs sold Saturday at \$6.25, which is as high as they have sold this year, being the highest price since the latter part of September, 1894. The average price last week was \$6.03, against \$6.05 the previous week and \$5.55 the corresponding week a year ago.

Chicago received 57,200 cattle last week, or 7,900 more than combined receipts at Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis. Compared with the corresponding week a year ago Chicago increased 6,100, while Kansas City decreased 900, Omaha 3,700 and St. Louis 800.

Eleven markets received 7,021,000 since Jan. 1, 1901, being the largest on record, compared with other years, about 100,000 more than a year ago and 274,000 more than two years ago. Eleven points received 376,000 last week, against 430,000 a year ago.

Packing at Milwaukee since March 1 is estimated at 78,237 hogs, against 81,525 for corresponding time in 1900.

With the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant nearing completion, the Anglo-American getting ready to build a quarter of a million dollar beefhouse and the Hammond Company enlarging its killing capacity for both cattle and hogs, Chicago looks like a live market.

The "Drovers' Journal's" special cablegram from Liverpool quotes American cattle in fair demand at steady prices. Sales, 12½@13½c; same as a week ago.

Carloads of live stock at Chicago last week, 5,032, against 5,090 a year ago. The Northwestern headed the list with 1,435, against 1,371 a year ago, Milwaukee, 1,086, against 1,105 a year ago, and Burlington, 811, against 863 a year ago.

It was a year ago Tuesday, April 17, that hogs sold in Chicago at \$5.85, the highest during 1900, and, in fact, the highest for over five year previous to 1900.

A prominent commission merchant said Wednesday: "It is very apparent that the rule compelling salesmen to obtain memberships in the Live Stock Exchange will pass two to one when it comes up for final vote. Most of the people who are raising the disturbance over the so-called injustice have formerly owned memberships, and have sold them, thinking they could get them back cheaper. Now they find themselves 'left,' and are trying to put the blame on the members who were smart enough to hold on to theirs. In point of fact, most of the memberships are owned by individual members. A few of the commission concerns own memberships in the name of the country solicitors, but these are few in number. As for some of the members owning memberships which they have bought expecting a rise, there is nothing to it, as a person cannot have more than one membership in his name. In all probability a reasonable time will elapse before the new rule goes into effect, and then memberships that now are selling at \$400 will bring \$750 to \$1,000. The reason that the rule will surely pass is that it appeals to every sensible business man as being reasonable. This rule, it may be added, is already in effect in the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange, and if Chicago adopts it it will immediately go into effect in all of the Western exchanges. This rule does not affect the farmer or country shipper in any way."

Some years ago Chicago Live Stock Exchange memberships were sold as low as \$10. Shrewd salesmen bought when the prices were low.

"The talk about the great scarcity of stock is not warranted by the facts in Green County, Illinois, at least," said F. E. Baker, who has just returned from his home at Whitehall. "Hogs are fairly plentiful for this season, and there are more cattle for summer

grazing than I ever knew before. Prospects for wheat are extra good."

The top hog price since war times was \$9.35, a sale at that figure having been made in 1882.

Top hog prices reached \$6.25 last week, the highest since September, 1894. The average price for the week was \$6.05, against \$6 the previous week, \$4.90 the last week of last December, \$5.45 the corresponding week a year ago and \$3.80 two years ago. The top two years ago last-week was \$3.95.

### General Live Stock Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

**HOGS.**—The receipts of hogs are still moderate and with a good shipping and fresh meat demand prices have been fairly well sustained, although there is a marked weak undertone to the trade which we still believe will develop into a lower range of prices before a great while. We look for moderate receipts until after the general spring work is finished, after which we believe the supply will increase and at times during the summer would not be surprised to see last season's receipts equaled, although we still figure that on the spring and summer seasons there will be a reduction of about 10 per cent. compared with last year. Every inducement, however, for the increase in production has been apparent and with a good season we see no reason why the supply of hogs should not increase in due time, and as present prices are high compared with the cost of production and compared with everything else, we believe it good judgment to operate along conservative lines.

**CATTLE.**—The demand for cattle continues large and although receipts show a considerable increase over any other former years, prices for desirable cattle are fully maintained. There is nothing new in the situation. We still have confidence in strong prices for fat cattle, but look for lower prices for other grades as soon as the grass cattle from the Southwest begin to move freely.

**SHEEP.**—The continued bad weather in Colorado has forced very large shipments of lambs, thus giving the buyers a decided advantage which they were not slow in taking. The general market shows a further decline and western markets are 10@15c lower than last week, while the eastern markets were considerably demoralized, prices declining fully 50c in all the eastern markets, the bulk of the clipped Colorado lambs in Chicago selling from \$5@5.15, the woolled lambs from \$5.20@5.35. We look for liberal receipts for a short time to come, after which the supply will have been exhausted and in our judgment prices will rule higher at the last end of the season. Just when this happy condition will take place is hard to tell, but lambs are still the cheapest thing on the list, and as the weather grows warmer the consumptive demand will increase. The export demand for sheep and heavy lambs continues large.

### SOAP ASSOCIATION FORMED.

The soap manufacturers held a meeting in Chicago last week and organized the "American Soap Manufacturing Association." James B. McMahon, of the N. K. Fairbank Co., was elected president. Concerning the association he said:

Among the soap concerns that are members of the association are James S. Kirk & Co., N. K. Fairbanks Co., Armour & Co., Chicago; Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati; Cudahy Packing Company, Omaha; Louis Walthe & Co., J. G. Haas Soap Company, St. Louis; Colgate

& Co., New York; Eavenson & Co., P. C. Tomson & Co., Philadelphia; Schultz Soap Company, Zanesville, Ohio; Detroit Soap Company, Schulte Soap Company, Detroit; Maple City Soap Company, Monmouth, Ill.

### By-Product Sundries.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Joseph Lister.)

Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1901.

There is not much change in butcherer fats; in some instances prices have been advanced, but in a general way the prices quoted about cover the situation for the present. Rough shop fat, per lb., 1½@2½c; cod and flank fat, per lb., 2½@3c; kidney tallow, per lb., 3¼@3½c; mixed bones and tallow, per lb., 1¼@1½c; shop bones, per 100 lbs., 50c. Calfskins. No. 1 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 10c per lb.; No. 2 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 8½c per lb.; No. 1 kip, 15 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; No. 2 kip, 15 to 35 lbs., 6½c per lb.; deacons, each, 50c; glue stocks, 4c per lb. Butcher fats remain about the same.

### Tallow Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

Chicago, April 17.

**TALLOW** during the past week has been a trifle easier and offerings more plentiful, numerous large buyers remaining out of the market. A considerable quantity of fancy stocks have been moved from East to West.

**GREASES.**—Owing to the steady cottonseed oil market are about unchanged and supplies continue to be absorbed about as fast as offered at market prices.

**STEARINES.**—Oleo is not so strong; demand practically nil, compound lard trade having fallen off considerably. Supplies are not burdensome, however, and the market is weak. Tallow stearine has sold in considerable quantities at bottom figures for off grade. Demand continues fair and as is also the case with offerings. Very few transactions have taken place in light grease stearines. Dark grease stearines are steady and unchanged at market quotations.

### Provision Letters.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazerus & Co.)

With heavier receipts of hogs and lower prices for speculative provisions, the market on cured and green meats has eased off some. There is still a good demand for future S. P. meats, but the trade in spot S. P. meats has been light this week. We quote to-day's market as follows, f. o. b. Chicago: Green hams, 10@12 lbs. aver., 9½@9¾c; do., 12@14 lbs. aver., 9½@9¾c; do., 14@16 lbs. aver., 9¼c; do., 18@20 lbs. aver., 9¼@9¾c. Green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. aver., 10c; do., 9@11 lbs. aver., 9¼c; do., 10@12 lbs. aver., 9¼c. Green picnics, 5@6 lbs. aver., 6½c; do., 6@8 lbs. aver., 6½c; do., 8@10 lbs. aver., 6½c. Green skinned hams, 18@20 lbs. aver., 9¼c. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 lbs. aver., 7¼c; do., 12@14 lbs. aver., 7¼c. No. 1 S. P. hams, 10@12 lbs. aver., 9½c; do., 12@14 lbs. aver., 9¼c; do., 14@16 lbs. aver., 9¼c; do., 16@18 lbs. aver., 9¼c; do., 18@20 lbs. aver., 9½@9¾c; do., 22@24 lbs. aver., 9¼c; do., 24@26 lbs. aver., 9¼c. No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 lbs. aver., 9¼c; do., 12@14 lbs. aver., 9¼c; do., 14@16 lbs. aver., 8¾c; do., 16@18 lbs. aver., 8¾c. No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 lbs. aver., 6.95c; do., 6@7 lbs. aver., 6¾c; do., 6@8 lbs. aver., 6.70c; do., 8@10 lbs. aver., 6½c; do., 10@12 lbs. aver., 6½c. S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 12@14 lbs. aver., 7¼c. S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. aver., 9¼c; do., 10@12 lbs. aver., 9¼c; do., 12@14 lbs. aver., 9¼c. Family back pork, 30@40 pcs., \$14.50 per bbl; do., 40@50



pcs., \$14.75 per bbl.; do., 50@60 pcs., \$15 per bbl. Ham butt pork, \$14 per bbl. Beef hams, \$17.50 to \$18. Extra mess beef, \$8 to \$8.25. Plate beef, \$9.25 to \$9.50. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago;  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher packed.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from John Tredwell & Co.)

Chicago, April 17.

We quote to-day's market on cash meats f. o. b. Chicago as follows: Dry salt regular ribs, 40 lbs. aver., 8.25c; 50 lbs., aver., 8.20c; 60 lbs. aver., 8.15c; 65 lbs. aver., 8.10c. Rough ribs, 40 lbs. aver., 8.10c; 45 lbs. aver., 8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 50 lbs. aver., 8.05c; 55 lbs. aver., 8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 60 lbs. aver., 8.00c; 70 lbs. aver., 7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 80 lbs. aver., 7.95c. Extra ribs, 35@40 lbs. aver., 7.95c. Extra clears, 35@40 lbs. aver., 7.95c. Regular short clears, 75 lbs. aver., 8.05c. Rib bellies, 14@16 lbs. aver., 8.70c; 18@20 lbs. aver., 8.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 25@30 lbs. aver., 8.40c; 30@35 lbs. aver., 8.30c; 35@40 lbs. aver., 8.25c. Clear bellies, 12@14 lbs. aver., 9.15c; 14@16 lbs. aver., 9.05c; 16@18 lbs. aver., 8.95c; 18@20 lbs. aver., 8.85c; 22@25 lbs. aver., 8.60c; 25@30 lbs. aver., 8.50c. Fat backs, 12@14 lbs. aver., 7.15c; 14@16 lbs. aver., 7.25c; 16@18 lbs. aver., 7.30c. Short clear backs, 14@16 lbs. aver., 8.15c; 18@20 lbs. aver., 8.00c. Regular plates, 6@8 lbs. aver., 7.25c. All loose. Mess pork, old, original, \$13.50; repacked, 200 lbs. to the bbl., \$13.15 per bbl. Lard, pure, tierce basis, "White Rose," \$8.25; compound, \$6.00.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, April 17.

The ammoniate market at Chicago has been dull and somewhat lower, though some small trade is still coming in from the Southern buyers, with no inquiry for future delivery. There does not seem to be any large stocks on hand at Chicago, and packers are not offering as much as usual for future delivery. We quote as follows, f.o.b. Chicago: Blood, 16-17 per cent., \$2.10 per unit; ground, 10 and 15 tankage, \$2 and 10; concentrated tankage, \$2 per unit; hoof meal, 16-17 per cent., \$2 per unit; raw bone meal, \$16 per ton; ground steamed bone, \$15 per ton.

#### HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton.....\$260.00  
Horns, No. 2, 40 lbs. av., ton..... 185.00  
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton..... 90.00  
Hoofs, per ton, black..... 24.00  
Hoofs, per ton, striped..... 28.00  
Hoofs, per ton, white..... 40.00  
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. av., ton..... 40.00  
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton..... 60.00  
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. av..... 42.50

#### COOPERAGE.

Steady at 75@77 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for pork barrels and 90@92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for lard tierces.

#### GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKET.

Reorders to sort and size up retail stocks that have been depleted by a satisfactory spring selling campaign are the bulk of the business of local wholesale merchants in the leading branches of trade. Thus far the advance sales for fall delivery have been rather light, but it is believed that there will be a material increase later, provided the weather in the country proves seasonable and retailers' sales keep up to present level. There are very few retail merchants in the market at present. Most of them are at home forwarding the transfer of their stock to the hands of the consumer.

#### WOOL MARKET.

There was less activity in the local wool market last week than for the previous week and sellers were again doing most of the walking. There was no open decline in prices, but there were few casts where a direct offer for a lot of wool at slightly shaded figures was not accepted.

# THE MARKETS

## CHICAGO.

### Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	14.50	14.50	14.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
July .....	14.65	14.70	14.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	8.30	8.30	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
July .....	8.25	8.25	8.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
September .....	8.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.15	8.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.30	8.30	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.30
July .....	8.10	8.10	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
September .....	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.00	8.00

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	14.25	14.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.15	14.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
July .....	14.45	14.45	14.30	14.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
July .....	8.15	8.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.10	8.15
September .....	8.15	8.15	8.10	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.25	8.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.25	8.35
July .....	8.00	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
September .....	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.00

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	14.15	14.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.10	14.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
July .....	14.30	14.40	14.25	14.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	8.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.20	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.15
July .....	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.10	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.05
September .....	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.35	8.25	8.25
July .....	7.95	7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.92 $\frac{1}{2}$
September .....	7.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.95	7.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.87 $\frac{1}{2}$

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	14.10	14.20	14.10	14.20
July .....	14.25	14.35	14.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	8.10	8.10	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
July .....	8.00	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.00	8.00
September .....	7.95	8.00	7.95	7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.20	8.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.15	8.15
July .....	7.90	7.95	7.90	7.90
September .....	7.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.85

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	14.15	14.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.10
July .....	14.30	14.35	14.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.00	8.05
July .....	7.95	8.00	7.95	7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.10
July .....	7.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.90

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	14.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.40	14.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.40
July .....	14.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.60	14.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.57 $\frac{1}{2}$
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	8.05	8.10	8.05	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
July .....	7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.05	7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.10	8.20	8.10	8.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
July .....	7.90	7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.90	7.95

#### MARKET REVIEW.

Owing to the strong situation in the corn market we feel safe to say that provisions for the present have had decline enough. Many of the professionals have taken profits on the May option of pork, lard and ribs, which has had a tendency to give us a lower market for the present. We have had fair receipts of hogs this week owing to the weather being more favorable for farmers to reach our markets and for the next ten days we look for a steady market in provisions until the May option has been all changed over. We feel safe in saying also that pork is good value at the present prices and look for a higher market from now on, stocks being light in all commodities, pork, lard and ribs, and we advise buying on all breaks after May 1.

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.80
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. to case.....	18.25

## BEST TABLE SOUPS.

Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.75
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.00
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Soup bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.70
Soup bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.25
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

### Solid.

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half dozen in box.....	11.60
16 oz. jars, half dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

### Fluid.

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	90	1.00

## BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef .....	\$10.00
Plate beef .....	9.50
Extra mess beef .....	9.50
Prime mess beef .....	10.00
Beef hams .....	10.00

## DRIED BEEF, PACKED.

Ham sets .....	12
Insides .....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Outsides .....	11
Knuckles .....	14
Reg. clogs .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

## SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shoulders .....	8 av. a	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Picnics .....	6-8 av. a	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breakfast bacon .....		15

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

California butts .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Hocks .....	5 a
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Pork tenderloins .....	15 a
Pork loins .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Spare ribs .....	5 a
Trimnings .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Boston butts .....	7 a
Cheek meat .....	4 a
Leaf lard .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Skinned shoulders .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a

## BUTTERINE.

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over.....	
Daisy .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Special .....	11
Clover .....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra .....	12
Fancy creamery .....	13
Extra fancy creamery.....	14
For all packages less than 25 lbs., $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. additional.	

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salt peter .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Borax .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	8
Sugar .....		
Pure open kettle.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
White clarified .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Plantation granulated .....	5 a	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salt.....		
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15	
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.37	
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	6.00	
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton.....	5.50	
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X.....	1.45	

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef rounds, set of 100 ft.....	a	9
Beef middles, set of 57 feet.....	a	45
Beef bungs, each .....	a	10
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a	38
Hog bungs—Exports, each .....	9	a 11
Medium, each .....	a	44
Small, each .....	a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheep casings, per lb.....	a	50

## COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	a 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	36	a 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Butter oil in barrels.....	39	a 40
Crude in tanks .....		a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.		

## NEW YORK CITY.

## LIVE CATTLE.

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 15.

	Beeves.	Cows.	O'v's.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,185	2,758	16,194	6,287	
Sixtieth St.....	3,600	71	8,367	18,040	
Fortieth St.....					12,502
West. Sh. R. R.....	2,900	61		1,216	
Lehigh Val.....	2,008			605	2,944
Scattering.....			125	97	
Totals.....	11,813	132	11,250	36,151	21,793
Totals last wk.....	11,743	214	9,658	37,223	24,186

## WEEKLY EXPORTS TO APRIL 15.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgie.....			5,900
Nelson Morris, Ss. Germanic.....			900
Nelson Morris, Ss. Cudic.....			4,240
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgian.....			322
Nelson Morris, Ss. Servia.....			2,460
Swift & Co., Ss. Germanic.....			957
Swift & Co., Ss. Georgian.....	72		2,500
Swift & Co., Ss. Manltou.....			1,730
Schwartz & S., Ss. Georgie.....			425
Schwartz & S., Ss. Cudic.....			291
Schwartz & S., Ss. Manltou.....			130
Schwartz & S., Ss. N. York.....			2,200
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Georgie.....	425	2,411	
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Cudic.....	261		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Manltou.....	150		
W. W. Bauer Co., Ss. Georgian.....	200		
Brown, Snell & Co., Ss. Llan-daff City.....	129		
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Ohio.....	200		
Poeles, Brewster & Co., Ss. Ohio.....		604	
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Georgian.....			1,090
Ewart Bros. & Baker, Ss. Camoens.....	200		
Miscellaneous, Ss. Maraval.....		20	
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Maraval.....		20	
Doud & Keifer, Ss. Assyrian.....	300		
Total exports.....	3,129	3,047	23,647
Total exports last week.....	2,507	3,960	19,749
Baltimore exports this week.....	1,604		8,276
Phila. exports this week.....	313		
Portland exports this week.....	1,016		1,000
N'port News exports this wk.....	900		
To London.....	2,137	1,444	5,505
To Liverpool.....	4,058	2,411	26,318
To Glasgow.....	977	150	
To Bristol.....	331	483	
To Hull.....	200	604	
To Manchester.....	200		
To Southampton.....			1,100
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	28	32	
Totals to all ports.....	7,931	5,124	32,923
Totals to all ports last week.....	10,841	13,610	37,501

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35	a \$5.75
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.85	a 5.30
Common and ordinary native steers.....	4.15	a 4.80
Oxen and stags.....	2.25	a 4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00	a 4.35
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.35	a 5.65

## LIVE CALVES.

Business was poor, prices lower, and stock in excess of demand. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	a 5 1/2
Live veal calves, prime, lbs.....	a 5 1/2
Calves, mixed.....	4
Butter milk.....	a 2 1/2
Grassers.....	a 2 1/2

## LIVE HOGS.

Owing to the light supply of stock, quotations have advanced, with prices ranging from 5@10c higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6.35	a \$6.40
Hogs, medium.....		a 6.40
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.40	a 6.45
Pigs.....	6.40	a 6.50
Roughs.....	5.35	a 5.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market still continues depressed with quotations easier. We quote:

Choice lambs.....	5.60	a 5.90
Clipped lambs.....	5.00	a 5.25
Spring lambs, each.....	3.00	a 4.50
Southern lambs.....	4.00	a 5.00
Live sheep, prime.....	4.50	a 5.50
Live sheep, common to medium.....	4.00	a 4.50
Bucks.....	2.00	a 4.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls and roosters have worked out at steady prices. Turkeys slow and irregular. Ducks and geese dull and weak. Live pigeons in demand. We quote:

Fowls, per lb.....	a 10 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	a 8
Turkeys, per lb.....	a 6 1/2
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	80
Geese, average West., per pair.....	1.00
Geese, South'n and South'n, pair.....	.70
Pigeons, per pair.....	.35

## DRESSED BEEF.

The market is a little firmer, but shipments continue in excess of demand. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	8	a 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	7	a 8
Common to fair, native.....	7	a 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7	a 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2	a 7
Common to fair, Texan.....	6	a 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	7	a 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/2	a 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 1/2	a 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5	a 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	5 1/2	a 6 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5	a 5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 1/2	a 5 1/2

## DRESSED CALVES.

The calf market has not changed since our last report; country dressed calves being in a badly demoralized shape. Supplies continued heavy with hardly any demand. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	a 10
Veals, fair to good.....	9
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	6 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	5 1/2
Calves, dressed, common to medium.....	3 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

The market has still continued to rule dull and draggy, and prices of hogs have advanced owing to the higher prices commanded by the live market. We quote:

Pigs.....	8 1/2	a 8 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	7 1/2	a 8
Hogs, 160 lbs.....		a 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....		a 8 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade has still shown a weak attitude, business being dull and draggy. Stock on hand was plentiful, but the demand was exceedingly poor. We quote:

Lambs, heavy and light.....	8	a 9 1/2
Spring lambs, each.....	8 1/2	a 9
Common, each.....	8	a 9
Prime sheep.....	8	a 9
Buck sheep.....		a 9

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## ICED.

Turkeys, hens, small.....	10 1/2	a 8
Turkeys, toms.....		a 8
Broilers, Phila., under 2 lbs. to pair.....	45	a 50
Broilers, Phila., 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. pair, per lb.....	35	a 40
Broilers, Phila., 3 1/2 to 4 lbs. pair, per lb.....	26	a 30
Chickens, winter, Phila., 5 to 6 lbs.....	22	a 25
Fowls, West., dry picked, fancy, small.....	10	a 10
Fowls, Western, heavy.....	9	a 9 1/2
Fowls, South'n, dry-picked, small.....	9 1/2	a 10
Fowls, West. and South'n, fair to good.....	8	a 9
Duckings, L. I., nearby, lb.....	20	a 22
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	2.50	a 2.75
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2.00	a 2.25
Squabs, dark, per doz.....		a 1.50

## FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens, No. 1.....	11	a
Turks., mixed, young hens & toms, No. 1.....	10 1/2	a 11
Turkeys, young toms, No. 1.....	10	a 10 1/2
Broilers, No. 2.....	7	a 9
Broilers, dry-picked, fancy.....	10	a 18
Broilers, scalded, fancy.....	13	a 15
Chickens, fancy, soft-mated.....	12	a 12
Chickens, average, No. 1.....	9	a 10
Fowls, dry-picked, No. 1.....	9 1/2	a 10
Fowls, plain.....	8	a 9
Ducks, fancy.....	12	a 12 1/2
Geese, fancy.....	9 1/2	a 10

## PROVISIONS.

Business was fair throughout the week, with quotations higher. Pork loins firm and high. We quote:

(Jobbing Trade.)		
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	11½	a 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	11	a 11½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11	a 11½
California hams, smoked, light.....	8½	a 9
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8½	a 9
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12½	a 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12	a 12½
Dried beef sets.....	16½	a 16½
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16	a 17
Smoked shoulders.....	8	a 8½
Pickled bellies, light.....	10½	a 11
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9½	a 10½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9	a 10
Fresh pork loins, city.....	11	a 11½

## FISH.

The demand continued fair with light arrivals of shad which tended to advance quotations. We quote:

Cod, heads off, State.....	6	a 7
Cod, heads on, market.....	9	a 12
Hallbut, white.....	7	a 8
Hallbut, gray.....	7	a 8
Green bluefish, large.....	6	a 12 1/2
Eels, skinned.....	6	a 10
Eels, skin on.....	5	a 5
Salmon, steel head, West., green.....	18	a 18
Lobsters, large.....	16	a 18

Mackerel, Spanish, live, large.....	16	a 18
Sea trout.....	4	a 5
Haddock.....	6	a 10
Southern kingfish.....	6	a 10
North Carolina shad, bucks.....	20	a 22
Roe shad.....	30	a 35
Brook trout.....	4	a 50
Flounders.....	4	a 6

## GAME.

The lawful season for snipe and plover selling ends with this month; choice fresh snipe and Golden plover held steadily, but demand poor; wild ducks dull. We quote:

English snipe, fresh, per doz.....	2.25	a 2.50
Golden plover, fresh.....	2.25	a 2.50
Sand snipe, fresh, per doz.....		a 40
Ducks, Canvas, light wghts., per pair.....	50	a 90
Ducks, red head, light wghts., per pair.....	50	a 75
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	50	a 80
Wild ducks, Teal, per pair.....	25	a 90

## BUTTER.

The general condition of the market is about the same, buyers were cautious and anxious to avoid being overstocked, but the current needs of the trade were close to the receipts. State dairy butter worked out fairly at about 1c below fresh creamery; imitation creamery quiet; fresh factory slow with the home and export demand light; receipts last six days, 33,428 packages; previous six days, 31,980 packages. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.....	20	a 21
Creamery, firsts.....	20	a 20 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	18 1/2	a 19 1/2
Creamery, thirds.....	16	a 17 1/2
State dairy, tubs, fancy.....	19 1/2	a 20
State dairy, tubs, firsts.....	18	a 19
State dairy, tubs, seconds.....	17	a 17 1/2
State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	15	a 16
West. imitation cream, fancy.....	17 1/2	a 18
Western imitation cream, firsts.....	15	a 16
West. imitation cream, low grades.....	13 1/2	a 14 1/2
West. factory, large tubs, choice.....	13	a 13 1/2
West. factory, fair to choice.....	12 1/2	a 12 1/2
West. factory or dairy, low grades.....	11	a 12
Rolls, choice.....	11	a 13 1/2
Rolls, common to prime.....	11	a 13
Renovated butter, fancy.....	17	a 18
Renovated butter, com. to choice.....	13	a 16

## OLD BUTTER.

Creamery, summer made, prime.....	15	a 16
Creamery, sum. made, com. to good.....	12	a 14
State dairy, tubs or firkins, prime.....	14	a 14 1/2
State dairy, tubs or firks., com. to gd.....	11 1/2	a 13 1/2
West. factory, summer made.....	10 1/2	a 12 1/2

## CHEESE.

A moderate demand was reported in old full cream cheese, and new cheese in good supply but dull. Quality was not desirable for general home trade use, and 9c was all that could be obtained for best lots. Skims slow, weak and irregular. Receipts last six days, 16,147 boxes; previous six days, 8,843 boxes. We quote:

## OLD.

State, f. c., small, colored, choice.....	12	a 12 1/2
State, f. c., small, white, choice.....	11 1/2	a 12
State, full cream, small, prime.....	11 1/2	a 11 1/2
State, f. c., small, com. to fair.....	9 1/2	a 10 1/2
State, f. c., large, full made, colored, choice.....	11	a 11 1/2
State, f. c., full made, white, choice.....	10 1/2	a 11
State, full cream, large, prime.....	10 1/2	a 10 1/2
State, f. c., large, com. to fair.....	9 1/2	a 9 1/2

## NEW.

State, full cream, small, prime.....	8	a 9
State, full cream, small, fair to good.....	8	a 8 1/2
State, full cream, common.....	7	a 7 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7	a 7
State, part skims, prime.....	5 1/2	a 6
State, part skims, fair to good.....	4 1/2	a 5 1/2
State, part skims, common.....	3	a 3 1/2
Full skims.....	1 1/2	a 2

## EGGS.

Arrivals were liberal and the supply of fine eggs suitable for current trade wants was no more than could be sold with reasonable promptness. Regular packings have shown some grading and suitable for first-class trade, commanding 14 1/2c. Average Western firsts generally brought 14c, and undergrade Southwestern rarely higher than 13 1/2c. The market is over supplied with these qualities, and Southern eggs ruled weak with demand slow at quotations. Receipts last six days, 94,849 cases; previous six days, 89,010 cases. We quote:

## QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., prime.....	14	a 14 1/2
Western, storage pkgs., selected.....		a 14 1/2
Western, reg. packings, selected.....		a 14 1/2
Western, reg. packings, firsts.....		a 14
Western, undergrade.....	13	a 13 1/2
Kentucky, closely graded, choice.....	13 1/2	a 14
Ky. and Tenn., average prime.....	13 1/2	a 13 1/2
Other Southern, average prime.....	13 1/2	a 13 1/2
Southern, fresh gathered, com.....	12 1/2	a 13
Western, fresh gathered, dirties.....	12 1/2	a 12 1/2
Western, fresh gathered, checks.....	11 1/2	a 12
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per dozen.....	17	a 20
Duck eggs, Western, per dozen.....	17	a 18
Duck eggs, Va. & Tenn., per doz.....	16	a 17
Duck eggs, far Southern, per doz.....	15	a 16
Goose eggs, per doz.....		a 30



## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic Soda, 1.90 to 2c for 60%.	
76% Caustic Soda, 2 to 2.10c for 60%.	
60% Caustic Soda, 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98% Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c per lb.	
88% Pure Alkali, 90c to \$1.00 for 48%.	
48% Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1 1/4c per lb.	
48% Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.85 per 100 lbs.	
Borax, 8c per lb.	
Talc, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c per lb.	
Palm Oil, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2c per lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 63 to 65c per gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 65 to 70c per gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c per lb.	
Cochin Coconut Oil, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2c per lb.	
Ceylon Coconut Oil, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c per lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, 34 to 35 cts. gallon.	
Rosin: M. \$2.40; N. \$2.60; W. G., \$2.75; W. W., \$3.00 per 280 lbs.	

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh beef tongue	50 to 60c, a piece
Calves' head, scalded	35 to 40c, a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 75c, a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15 to 25c, a pair
Calves' livers	35 to 45c, a piece
Beef kidneys	10 to 12c, a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c, a piece
Livers, beef	50 to 65c, a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c, a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c, a piece
Rolls, beef	10 to 12c, a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20 to 28c, a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c, a pair

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$35.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns	25.00
Horns, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, first quality	\$2.50 a \$2.60

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins, 9-12	each 1.35
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.60
No. 2 calfskins, 9-12	each 1.40
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.40
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.40
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.20
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece 2.10
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece 1.85
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.60
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.35
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.10
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.10
Branded kips	piece .85
Branded skins	pieces .60

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dos.	a \$6.00
XX sheep, per dos.	a 5.00
X sheep, per dos.	a 4.00
Blind Ribby, sheep	\$3.50 a 3.75
Sheep, ribby	2.75 a 3.00
XX lambs, per dos.	a 4.50
X lambs, per dos.	a 3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dos.	a 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dos.	a 2.00
Culls, lambs	a .75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per bag, 50 bund.	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.	48
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	34
Hog, American, 1/2 bbl., per lb.	38
Hog, Amer., 1/2 bbl., per lb., free of salt	40
Hog, Amer., 1/2 bbl., per lb., free of salt	40
Beef guts, round, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, round, per set, f.o.b. Chic	9
Beef guts, round, per lb.	2 a 3
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.	12
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic	10 1/2
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.	6
Beef guts, mid., per set, f.o.b. Chic	48
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	50
Beef guts, middles, per lb.	8 a 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5 1/2 a 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	8 a 4 1/2
Russian rings	12 a 20

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white	20 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white	18 1/2	19 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	15
Pepper, shot, Zanzibar	15	16
Allspice	6 1/2	10
Coriander	5	7
Cloves	11	14
Mace	42	45

## SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 1/4 a 3 1/2
Reamed—Granulated	4 1/4 a 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/4 a 4 1/2
Powdered	4 1/4 a 5

## THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	21
1 extra	17
1	16
1X moulding	15
1 1/2	14 1/2
1 1/4	13
1 1/2	12
1 1/4	11
1 1/2	10
1 1/4	9
2	8

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Lard has advanced since the opening of the year a cent and a half a pound, and oleo oil has advanced in the same period a cent a pound and is now 48¢-49¢ for the finest grades, but the business doing is exceedingly light.

As regards the prospects of the oleo market it will probably depend entirely on the future course of lard, but the very high prices of provisions ruling now in this country very much restrict business with Europe in all provisions.

The very high price at present of lard makes the price of neutral lard prohibitive to the European butterine manufacturers.

Cotton oil has sympathized with lard, is now at the highest price of the season and good quality scarce.

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market still rules steady with quotations lower, but the general condition of the market is practically unchanged. We quote:

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$18.50 a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.00 a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.82 1/2 a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50 a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.32 1/2 a 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.40 a 2.42 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	20.50 a 21.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	15.00 a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	14.50 a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	13.50 a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00 a 7.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.35 a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.62 1/2 a 2.67 1/2
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot	2.70 a 2.75
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.65 a 2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90 a 4.09
The same, dried	4.25 a 4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.06 a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00 a 10.05
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00 a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., future shipment	1.83 a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.83 a 1.95
Double manure salt (45 a 48 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06 a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.05 1/2 a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, a. p.	39 a 40

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market shows considerable activity the past week. Two large six months packers' contracts are reported sold, one on the basis of \$2.25 and 10 Baltimore, and the other at much higher figures. Eastern buyers generally show a greater interest in future material; for prompt shipment Western producers are quoting lower figures, and our list of quotations herewith shows a fair decline in former asking prices. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/4 to 15 per cent., \$22.00 to \$22.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 to 10 per cent., \$20.50 to \$21.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.95 to \$2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.07 1/2 to 2.10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 to 20 per cent., \$2.30 and 10 to 23.5 and 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia,

foreign, \$2.65 to \$2.67 1/2 c. i. f. Baltimore; New York and Norfolk for shipment April to August inclusive; domestic, \$2.75 f. o. b. Boston.

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	8.60 - 8.70
Pure refined lards for So. America	9.37 1/2 - 9.50
Pure refined lards for Brazil (kegs)	10.37 1/2 - 10.50
Compound Domestic	6.62 1/2 - 6.75
Export	8.00 - 8.50
Prime City	8.05 - 8.25

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Canned meats	7/6	15/	20
Oil cake	5/6	7/	14
Bacon	7/6	15/	20
Lard, tierces	7/6	15/	20
Cheese	15/	30/	2 M.
Butter	35/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	6/3	15/	20
Beef, per tierce	1/6	3/	20
Pork, per bbl.	1/3	2/	20

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/6. Cork for orders, April, 2/6.

## Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Big hogs, 5c higher; now weak at advance; left over, 4,544; quoted \$5.70 to 6.15; Yorkers, \$5.90.

ST. LOUIS.—Higher; \$5.85 to 6.15.

OMAHA.—Shade higher; \$5.80 to 6.

EAST BUFFALO.—20 cars on sale; \$6.20 to 6.25.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady; \$5.80 to 6.10.

CLEVELAND.—Active; \$6.10 to 6.15.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Active; \$5.95 to 6.10.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 19.—Closing.—Beef.—Easy; extra India mess 61s 3d. Pork.—Steady; prime mess Western, 63s 3d. Hams.—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 44s 6d. Lard.—Quiet; American refined in pails, 43s; prime Western in tierces, 42s 3d. Bacon.—Dull; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 45s 6d; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 44s; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 42s; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 40s 9d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 39s 9d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 45s 9d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., quiet, 35s 6d. Butter—Finest United States dull, 90s; good United States quiet, 67s 6d. Cheese—American finest white dull, 48s; American finest colored, quiet, 47s 6d. Tallow—Prime city quiet, 25s; Australian in London steady, 26s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot firm, 21s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, firm, 27s. Rosin—Common quiet, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6 1/2d. Linseed oil—Firm, 20s.

## Percentages of Failures.

"Bradstreet" says: The proportions of failures and liabilities in each branch of trade are given in the following table:

	Percentage of No.	1901.	1900.
Retail	45.2	46.4	
Wholesale	5.1	6.8	
General store	13.1	10.4	
Total mercantile	63.4	63.6	

## Danish Eggs Best.

Danish eggs are taking the lead for their good qualities, thanks to the system of co-operation and selection adopted by the producers. Every egg-shell supplied carries the name of its raiser, and as the eggs are all tested, a bad egg is traced home. Each raiser must supply eggs thrice a week. The central authority can reject an egg several days old. The eggs are tested and sorted according to their sizes by an automatic machine.

German butcher, with 20 years' experience in pork, 16 years in the U. S., who understands curing and smoking, making sausages and bolognas, shipping, tending store, wants a position in or near New York. Address "B. B." The National Provisioner.

# ICE MACHINES FOR SALE



As the increase in our business has rendered totally inadequate the small power plants which we have had distributed over an area of thirty-five acres, we have partly installed a large plant, which is now in operation and which will be completed by April 1, 1901. The introduction of these large machines, which will represent 2,400 tons of refrigeration in four units, leaves us with a number of small units, of 75 tons capacity, to dispose of. We say this that you may know we are not disposing of these ice machines because they are worn out, but because in putting in our new equipment we have no further use for them.

The machines in question are all of the vertical compression type and single acting except in one instance, namely, that of a 100-ton De La Vergne machine, which has two ammonia compressors 13½ inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke, double acting. The steam engine is an Allis-Corliss make with cylinders 24 inches in diameter and 36 inches stroke. The ammonia compressors of the 75-ton machines are 15¼ inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke; steam cylinders 22 inches in diameter, 36 inches stroke, of the Porter make. There are also some of the 75-ton machines which have Allis and Hamilton steam engines. The floor space required by the machines is 26 ft. x 21 ft., and the height 21 ft.; the distance from top of coping stone to top connection on machine being 15 ft. 6 in. and the additional 5 ft. 6 in. being allowed for removing the ammonia pistons. These machines are all in good condition; they have been well taken care of and we will dispose of them subject to inspection.

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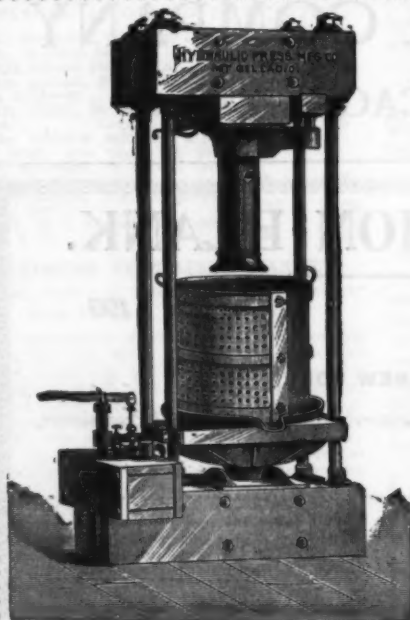
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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 47.)

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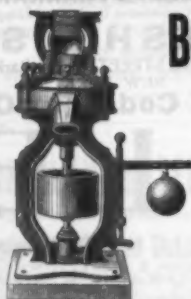
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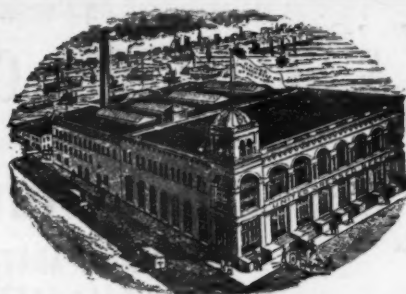
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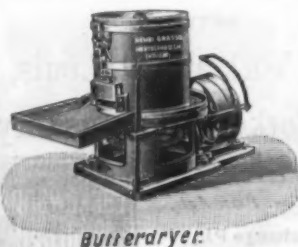


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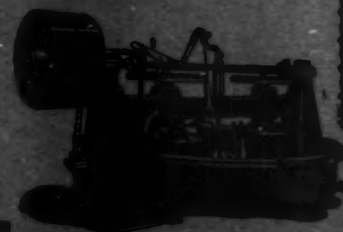
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